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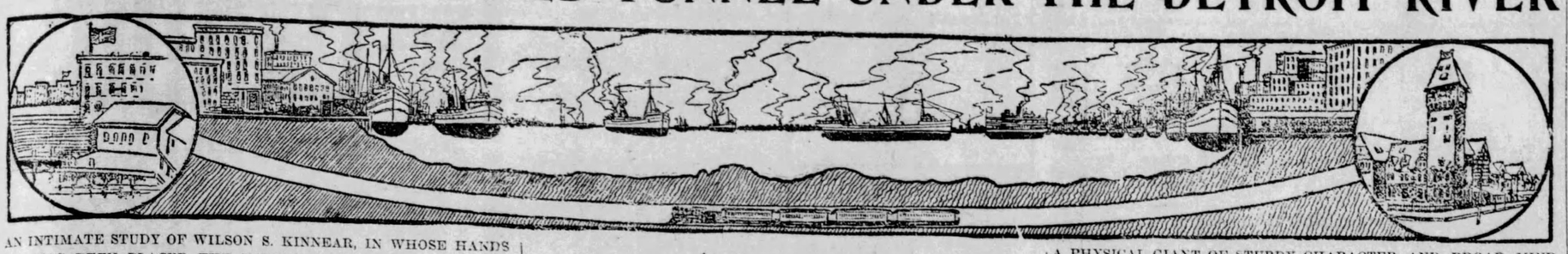
MAN WHO WILL BUILD TUNNEL UNDER THE DETROIT RIVER



AN INTIMATE STUDY OF WILSON S. KINNEAR, IN WHOSE HANDS HAS BEEN PLACED THE IMPORTANT TASK OF EXECUTING THE WORK ON THE SEVEN MILLION DOLLAR UNDERTAKING

WILSON S. KINNEAR.

A PHYSICAL GIANT OF STURDY CHARACTER AND BROAD MIND WHO HAS DEVOTED HIS BUSY LIFE TO DOING THINGS—FACTS ABOUT THE GREAT WORK IN WHICH HE IS NOW ENGAGED.

Detroit Free Press.

Wilson S. Kinnear, the man who is going to build Detroit's $7,000,000 tunnel, is a physical and mental giant. He is 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 210 pounds. He is large in frame, large in intellect, large in his outlook on life.

Kinnear looks upon the digging of the great Detroit river, double-barreled 22-foot tunnel, as he would upon any other task. All his life long, he has been engaged simply in two things—taking orders, giving orders. And now there will merely be more orders to give, more orders to take. This Kinnear is intensely practical. Everything in his life is like a sum in arithmetic. All the columns are added correctly and then checked over. Things must balance, to a cent. The capital letters of his signature are nearly an inch tall and the small letters are big, bold and broad. There is dogmatic power in every stroke. His hands, about twice the size of an ordinary man's hands, are bony, brown and powerful. He must measure from 44 to 46 inches around the chest. His hat is at least No. 8¼. His stride is over a yard long. And when he says "No!" timid souls may well shrink. If he ever does lose his temper his anger must be terrifying. It is doubtful if he ever read a book of poetry in his life. In college, he cut every course that didn't have to do with mathematics. Facts, facts, facts—there's your Kinnear. No French for him; no smattering of Greek; no amateur knowledge of how to identify beetles; no dabbling in chemistry.

All his life he has been concentrating that big, craig-like Scotch-Irish head, that leonine Scotch-Irish face, that superb Roman nose, over books about engineering; and he has gone far afield in the actual work of grading, leveling, pulling, hauling. No ditch-digger ever toiled harder than Kinnear, no galley-slave ever put in longer hours. The mere volume of work Kinnear has done is exceptional. This physical and mental giant, 6 feet 4 inches tall, was never known to say "I am tired." No one ever remembers hearing him complain of a headache. What a trojan is this Kinnear, who at the early age of 40 is already at the top of his profession. For example, let us consider the $7,000,000 Detroit river tunnel.

Burrowing under the River Detroit will take Kinnear two years and a half, possibly longer, will cost $7,000,000 in money, and may cost many a human life whose value may not be reckoned in arithmetic. Kinnear is the engineer of the job. That means that he is to be the responsible head, must plan everything and see that all the plans go through. He has the strength, which is of first importance. It's not a task for a sick man, or a man who is bilious, or a man who has a crotchety temper. Kinnear's whole life has been a ceaseless struggle with the unexpected. Carefully to mature plans only to fine them thrown to the wind by some sudden emergency has been the burden of every chapter in his history.

Kinnear took up the tunnel project suddenly. Everything in his life comes that way. One day, Mr. Ledyard happened to remark that Kinnear should build the tunnel. That settled it. Since then, Kinnear has been going about the country examining tunnel work, everywhere; has been reading the books; has been ordering borings of the river bottom; has had his gangs getting samples of the mud, the silt, the slime, the clay, the boulders, below the bottom of the Detroit river. He is a man of few words. There is a good deal of mystery about his comings and goings. He is ordered to get the tunnel ready for the winter of 1907. And he will have it or know the reason why. That's the Kinnear grit—the Scotch-Irish tenacity in the man's blood.

And there will be obstacles; Kinnear admits that, himself. First of all he is asked to solve this enigma: If the tonnage crossing the Detroit river in 1905 is x, how much will it be in 1925? Remember, once the tunnel is finished the work is done for all time. You can't enlarge, as you add another story to a building.

Marsh gas, sulphur gas, quicksands, leaving death behind, must be met and conquered. To dig the tunnel is, then, like going on a journey to an unknown country. There is always the possibility that the tunnel will be flooded. Should the waters break through, during construction, the laborers would die like rats in a trap. No earthly power could save. The waters with one mighty roar would crash through the gun-barrels under the river bed, in an instant entombing the men.

At present Kinnear is busy with maps, charts and blue-prints. He is studying the river bottom, is trying to make a complete chart of what is below the river. All the borings to bedrock, gained by his men in the boats, are accurately recorded; he must now work out the tunnel's grade and foundation. He takes the terminii and makes the best "line" he can. This line is of utmost importance. If it is too steep, cars cannot be run economically; the deeper Kinnear goes, the greater the cost; the nearer the bottom of the river, the greater the danger of a break and loss. It is a complex problem. It has already consumed weeks and months of thought.

Something must be used to hold up the prodigious weight of the earth on top of the tunnel. Timbering will not do it. Even with the strongest oak beams, the hole would cave in. Well, they use compressed air. The mind cannot imagine what power compressed air creates. Now, think of a football. A player falls on it, but it doesn't flatten out. Two college football teams pile on the ball, in a scrimmage, but the imprisoned air has greater resistance than the total weight of the men. So, in tunnel-driving, the air holds up the earth. It is compressed by means of a steel room, called an air-lock, which seals the mouth of the tunnel.

Workmen in the tunnel will dig for two or three hours only. That means a day's work of eight or ten hours. No drinking men will be employed in the rat hole. If such a man ventured through the air chamber into the tunnel, death would quickly ensue. Even strong, healthy laborers bleed at the nose and ears when first working under compressed air. They are overcome by nausea. The dreadful caisson disease, or the "bends," is a form of paralysis attacking tunnel workers.

The actual cutting of the tunnel, aside from blasting rocks and removing very hard clay, will be accomplished by an ingenious disc or shield. You know how a cook cuts biscuits out of dough? The tin biscuit cutter, in her hand, gouges a ring in the dough. The shield, which will be 22 to 24 feet in diameter, composed of the toughest steel, heavily braced, will be pushed forward by hydraulic jacks. These jacks often have a pushing power of 24,000 tons. No one can possibly think what this prodigious force really is; it cuts its way with easy through hard earth. The steel doors in the shield are then opened, the compressed mud oozes through and is loaded on trucks by laborers called, in tunnel slang, "muck hogs." Thus, inch by inch, night and day, for two and a half years, Detroit's human moles will be burrowing beneath the Detroit river, under the constant direction of Kinnear.

You will never understand Kinnear's force unless you consider first of all his big Roman nose. That Kinnear nose, what power it expresses, what energy to battle down difficulties. The Kinnear nose is the nose of the warrior, the leader, the pioneer. It is a combative nose. It is, too, a secretive nose. It is the sort of nose that Napoleon would have selected to make its possessor a field marshal. The man with that nose commands, at all times. To the last ditch he is aggressive. And he has, withal, enough self-esteem to hold himself up. Kinnear has a large, high head. He is ambitious, firm, proud, honest—often dogmatic.

Kinnear is a man's man. He is seldom in women's society. He is uneasy there—big, boyish, half-shy. He has lived much in the open, under the sky, in camp, carrying his revolver, constantly expecting trouble, quarreling with half-breeds, arguing with capitalists, planning, executing, meeting emergencies on sea and shore—there's your Kinnear. He is a man who gets all men's heart strings, that's a fact. Yes, he does it without recourse to wine drinking, club life, and all the things that men ordinarily hold dear. Every night of his life he is in bed at 11 o'clock. He is as steady as an eight-day clock; yet men stand by him, admire him.

Everything about Kinnear says plainly that he was born an engineer. All his life he has shown the mathematical bent. The toy windmill on the barn, the sled of his own building, the tiny water wheel in the brook pointed to larger engineering triumphs in later years. Father, grandfather and great-grandfather were surveyors.

What a fine old Scotch-Irish stock that was, to be sure. Father Kinnear, now dead and gone, is recalled in his old age as a man of dignity, tall, erect, proud. Hard-headed he was, used to command in his own household. At times the children were just a bit afraid of him. Father Kinnear permitted no laxness in his home discipline; was accustomed to be obeyed in his slightest word. Young Kinnear grew up with a profound respect for his father's will, which even the years cannot effact. "Honor thy father and thy mother" was the law of the Kinnear household; and from these God-fearing, stern but kindly parents, young Kinnear received those lasting impressions of integrity, manliness and honesty which have always been the corner stone of his life.

Kinnear was born in Ohio, but at the age of four was taken by his parents to the hamlet of Ottawa, Kas. That was about forty years ago, at a time when Kansas was just settling up. The pioneers were breaking land. The Kinnears were poor, and, like the rest, had a hard time to get along. From the day he was large enough to help, young Kinnear was his father's companion on surveying tours. Father and son went over the prairies laying out land.

Kinnear did not go through college. The family was too poor. He quit school after three years of study and took a job as an axeman with a Santa Fe surveying party. His gang went ahead of the construction crew. The work was rough and the pay was small, but it gave him an idea of actual railroad building. He was, in fact, beginning his profession at A, B, C. The ensuing six years he was roughing it in the western country. Finally, he became division engineer of the Gulf Coast & Santa Fe. His headquarters were at Gainesville, from where he pushed the road northward through the Indian Territory, toward Topeka. From dawn he was in the saddle, ranging through what is now Oklahoma, Indian Territory and southeastern Kansas. At night he slept on the ground, wherever he happened to be.

Soon after, Kinnear was tossed to the other side of the globe. The North and South Improvement company wished to build 700 miles of railroad in Chili, and sent Kinnear as associate engineer. After he had been there a while he was made engineer-in-charge. It was at the time of Balmaceda; the spirit of revolution was in the air.

The former plainsman and rough rider now found it necessary to play another part. And now behold the Texas rough rider getting himself up in a dress suit, wearing a silk hat and carrying a cane. He did not omit the precaution of having handy, in his hip pocket, an American "44."

You see, there were all sorts of troubles ahead—political, social and business. There was small chance that the "N. & S." owners would ever see their money again. Rascally contractors were robbing the New York stockholders. Over all hung the Chilian war cloud. There was a conspiracy afoot to bankrupt the "N. & S." treasury. Kinnear soon found it out. It was loot, loot, loot; everybody wanted loot. There was something in Kinnear's 6 foot 4 that had a quieting influence on the passions of the gang. Many disorderly scenes took place, but the glitter of Kinnear's gray eyes and the nickel-plated American "44" had a splendid moral effect. The conspirators next began stealing the maps and charts, and finally Kinnear hit on the plan of having a secret sign or token, placed after his signature, or in a certain corner of each paper. If Kinnear's cabalistic mark was not in plain view, the company's treasurer knew what to do. Matters went from bad to worse; the Balmaceda war coming on, contributed to upset all plans.

In the quaint old city of St. James, or Santiago, Chili, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear lived at the Hotel Odo. They found Santiago cosmopolitan, with a decided Spanish flavor. Kinnear was now seen each evening with his wife, slowly strolling the Alameda, Santiago's principal boulevard, the lounging place of the fashionable throngs. The ladies wore French toilettes, the gentlemen were in military or other dignified dress. Kinnear mingled on even terms with senators and other Chilian gentry; it was Kinnear's first job of engineering in which cravats counted more than blueprints.

Alas, the "N. & S." company was about to give it up. Through good fortune Kinnear closed his account, got together a few hundred dollars and decided to quit the country. They sailed in a French steamer bound for Havre de Gras. It was a six weeks' voyage. The ship touched at all the leading South American ports and finally straightened away from France. For two weeks she was in the doldrums, and the Kinnears with captain and passengers played cards three times a day. It seemed as if that voyage would never end.

A few weeks in Paris and London and the Kinnears made up their minds to return to the United States.

The Kinnears landed in New York with just $100. It vanished like mist before the rising sun. What now?

This is your engineering life—here today, gone tomorrow; from one side of the world to the other; one foot on shore, one on the sea. After seven years of privations, life on the desert, in California, in Indian Territory, in Oklahoma, in Chili, fighting thieves, riding the ranges, sleeping in holes in the ground, and last scene of all, playing the fine gentleman, with the ".44" in his hip pocket—Kinnear found himself "dead broke."

And Mrs. Kinnear was always thinking about keeping house in the United States. One day Kinnear came in, saying, "Do you know where we are to live next?" We came home on purpose to live in the United States," she replied. "You are wrong," he returned, "we must now live in Canada!" "What!" exclaimed the astonished wife. "I thought we came home to live in the United States?"

Kinnear was now on the edge of a career destined to broaden more and more. He had "struck his gait." A fine opening with the Michigan Central sent him to St. Thomas. This was in 1890. Soon he was engaged to work on the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railroad; and in 1898 he came to Detroit as the principal assistant engineer; then followed promotion as assistant superintendent of the Canadian division; in 1902 he was appointed assistant general superintendent operating department; and in August, 1902, Kinnear became chief engineer; he also holds the office of assistant general manager; besides, has been selected to build the Detroit river tunnel.

Mrs. Kinnear's fondest wish, to keep house "in the United States" has at last come true. Her charming home, graced by two lovely children, is at No. 89 Alger avenue, Detroit. On account of the railroad business, Kinnear is away a great deal. That is the only thorn on the rose. Mrs. Kinnear thinks that railroads ought in some way to be run without taking men away from home. As Kinnear is a man to meet emergencies, he may even solve that problem, also—to the delight of all wives of railroad managers. He's spending his leisure playing golf, rain or shine; and a worthy antagonist he makes. He has a fondness for baseball and recalls early triumphs when he played first base at Lawrence university, twenty years ago.

There is a diverting side to every broad-minded man. I was not surprised to find that Kinnear's idea of a bookish treat is to bury his Roman nose in a genuine "thriller," an absorbing detective story, a dashing romance after the style of Alexandre Dumas, pere. It is easy to understand the singular choice made by the engineer, the man with the practical brain. Utterly remote from the precision of his daily mathematical life, the "thriller" comes as a restful change. But the truth of history compels us to add that, so far as possible, Kinnear skips love passages and passes rapidly to the concealed trap-doors, the mystery-compelling false wigs and the preparation for the midnight duel in the Bois de Boulogne.

Thus, in the bosom of his family, let us leave him to an hour of well-earned repose. There is trouble enough ahead of him, in the next two years and a half, once he starts building the Detroit river tunnel. So let him enjoy, while he may, Dumas' rattling story, The Three Guardsmen.

THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE

By A. W. MARCHMONT.

CHAPTER XIII.

I don't know any place where money talks with such effect as in the southeast of Europe; and I made it talk for all it was worth during the week that I was getting ready to go to Belgrade.

I reckon that when you want to gain an end the chief means are to know quite definitely what you want, to grip on it with all your teeth, to pay liberally for what you must know to gain it, and to hold your tongue and let the other man do the chattering. You may also at need have a stalking horse.

I used one now in the campaign to win Gatrina. I was hit very hard when she told me the barrier between us was no less than her chance of succeeding to the Servian throne; but I wasn't knocked out. On the contrary, the bigness of the barrier soon ceased to frighten and began to attract me. I meant to win her; and to go to Belgrade to do it. But I shut that purpose away in the strongest safe in my thoughts with a time lock which would only open to let it out when the fitting moment arrived. What I said was that I was going to Belgrade in regard to a big loan which that little kingdom was just then particularly anxious to float.

It served me well. Any man who was going to put his money into such a venture would naturally want to know things; and, if some of the points on which I sought information did not seem to have any connection, there were plenty of people ready to give it, and none to bother with my motives, so long as I chose to foot the bills.

I was well served by my agents, and inside the week I knew far too much to let me dream of trusting a nickel to the Servian exchequer, but quite enough to enable me to go to Belgrade and play the part of a representative of a group of American capitalists with amiable financial intentions.

I knew other things, too. Secrets, many of them, about intrigues that were in progress against the Servian rule and government. And a nice mess of unhealthy pottage they made. One thing I had been particularly urgent to discover—the character of Prince Albrevics. It was anything but cleanly. He was one of those men who learn the commandments pretty thoroughly by breaking every one of them consistently, and then sigh in blase regret that, as there are only ten of them, they have to stoop to repetition in order to live comfortably.

My money began to talk that same evening in Samac.

Soon after Gatrina had started on her journey, I surprised the depot folk at Samac with a special train. I looked a pretty object to travel special, no doubt; and at first they laughed and were for hustling me out of the place as a lunatic. But I soon had them hustling with a very different purpose. Money did it. And inside of five minutes the station master himself, a lean, hungry looking Austrian, had put himself absolutely at my disposal and was working all he knew to figure out the best means of getting me through to Vienna.

I said I would start in an hour and a half, and having sent a wire in cypher to my agent in Vienna to help matters on at that end, I went to Karasch, and with him rode back to Poabja to get the priest's help in straightening things out in the matter of that Austrian officer.

He did not give me a very pleasant reception.

"You have been to Samac?" he asked.

"I have just come from there."

"Then why do you come to me?" he asked with cold austerity.

"Not to say I'm sorry for having gone there, but to get you to render me a service.

"You have seen——" he paused, and I filled in the words for him.

"The Princess? Yes."

"Did she send you to me?"

"No."

"I can do nothing for you," he answered, as if to close matters.

Then I let the money talk. I counted out the sum which I thought would be necessary for paying a search party and also such an amount as I guessed he would be glad to have for his church and his poor; and laid them on the table in two heaps.

"This is for the church and your poor; and this is for you to disurse for me," and I descried very briefly what I wanted done.

"Are you thinking to bribe me?"

"Nothing of the kind. The Princess is involved in this matter of the Austrian, and for her sake as well as mine the thing must be arranged. She knows what passed at the camp and would, of course, testify if necessary. But I can take care of myself when I get to Vienna; and I am going there tonight by special train." I added the last detail as an impressionist money argument.

"Who are you"

"I am an American citizen; and nothing else matters just now. This is more for the Princess Gatrina than for me. She had to be saved, and I couldn't do it with kid gloves on." He thought over this.

"It is either a right or a wrong thing you are asking of me. If right I do not desire to be paid for it; if wrong, I am not to be bribed to do it;" and he pushed back toward me the money I had offered him for the church.

"It's clean money," I said, getting up. "You needn't be afraid. Keep it untouched until you are satisfied it is clean and then use it, or not, as you please. I should like to have a report of what you do."

"To whom shall I send it?"

"To me. You heard my name—Burgwan—and can send to that name under cover to this address in Vienna;" and I wrote the same of a man so well known that he started.

"Baron Burndoff, the great banker."

"Yes, the banker," I repeated; "and my friend."

"I don't understand it," he murmured, half to himself.

"There is one other little favor you might render me. I need badly a fresh suit of clothes. Could you tell me how to get one?"

"I do not furnish disguises, sir," he answered, so curtly that I almost smiled, as I retorted, suavely:

"I am sorry to have caused you to say discourteous things."

He drew himself up. "I am not concerned for your feelings. I am acting for the Princess Gatrina;" and he bowed stiffly and formally to dismiss me. But I noticed that he kept both the sums of money, and I went out satisfied that he would do what was necessary and I was well pleased at the result.

On the ride back to Samac I made a discovery. I was somewhat at a loss what to do with Karasch. Staunch and brave he was undoubtedly; but there was very much of the rough diamond about him. I could not quite see how he was going to fit himself into the routine of my service.

"What would you like to do, Karasch?" I asked him.

"Follow you and serve you," he replied simply and promptly.

"I don't think you quite understand what that implies; and I wish you to do so. I live thousands of miles away, in America; and I expect to return there soon."

"When you have done with me, you can turn me away. I am your man."

"Yo uare too good a fellow for me to turn you away. But the life I live is not like that in the camp yonder. I've had as much of that just now as I want. Life in a city is a very different thing and you might find it cramping."

"Do you wish me to leave you? You have but to speak."

"You don't understand me. I owe you a debt which nothing I can do for you will ever repay. But I can do something toward it. If you can think of any kind of life you'd like to lead, I'll see that you have the chance. If you'd like to be gentleman at ease, I'll find you the means."

"A gentleman at ease? What's that?"

"To have enough money to live upon without working for it."

He swore good humouredly, and asked with a laugh: "Do you think I want to do nothing?"

"Well, if you'd like to work I'll buy you a horse and some land for you to cultivate, and you can choose where."

"I have chosen."

"Well?"

"To serve you," he replied, earnestly.

"You must think a heap of me in that case," I laughed.

"I do," he said, in just the same grave, decided tone.

"I'm afraid you won't like the city life, Karasch."

"If I don't I can leave it. But I've lived in one."

Where?"

"Belgrade."

"Are you a Serb then? Georger said you were Bosnian."

"I am a Serb; and Georger is a fool."

"So you've lived in Belgrade, have you? I said as a thought occurred to me. Did he know who Gatrina was?

"How did you come to change so toward—toward Mademoiselle?"

"She told me something about herself when you got that crack on the head."

"You didn't tell me?"

"She made me promise not to speak."

"I had been pretty blind, it seemed."

"Do you know who she is?"

"No. Only that she's a great lady in Belgrade."

"Did she tell you how she fell into the hands of those men?"

"No; she does not know. She was carried off and believed she was in the hands of the brigands, and that they would hold her for a ransom. But I could find out."

"How?"

"I know Belgrade and I know the friends of the men with her."

"How would you get the information?"

"Quickest to buy it."

Money was to talk again. "How much?" I asked.

"They were to have three thousand gulden if they got her to Maglai. Not getting a kreutzer, they'll be ready to sell the whole scheme for less than half."

"Would you go to Belgrade?"

"I'll go anywhere you send me."

"You shall go there at once and wait for me. I shall be there in about a week. I am going first to Vienna; and you must use the interval to get this information for me. Lose no time and pay whatever is necessary. I'll give you some money and send you more. But, mind, we must have the truth—whatever it costs."

"They know me too well to deceive me," he answered. "I shall have it all in less than a week; and have the men as well, at your service, if you want them." And so it was settled.

Money had talked when we reached Samac, and the special was ready for us. I took Karasch with me as far as Maria-Theresiopel, where I was to catch the mail to Vienna, and he to get the train to Belgrade; and on the journey I discussed the matter with him fully and gave him such directions as were necessary.

"Mind, not a word about me until we meet in Belgrade," was my last parting injunction; and for the rest of the journey I slept almost until Vienna was reached.

A very full week was the week that followed; and money was talking every minute of it, while I gathered the information I needed and pieced it together for the campaign I had before me.

It was just a big bluff I put up about that Servian loan; and played it well enough to convince all who came near me that I meant it right along. It was easy to prove that I and those who were behind me in the States had the dollars and could put them on the table. That was true; but the bluff was to make folks believe me soft enough to accept the security and vouch for it to others.

My attitude was that of the typical Missouri man. "Show me" was my one text. "Prove to me the thing is sound, and I'll find the money right now;" and the very strenuousness of the efforts to persuade me was in itself enough to have made even a plunger suspicious.

But I kept a very stiff upper lip; and when I raised difficulties, hinted at concessions that should be made, and asked for facts in regard to other matters, I was at last referred to Belgrade direct. This was what I wanted; and I consented to go there; but not without making a show of reluctance.

In the meantime I heard from Father Michel that he had been successful in arranging all the difficulties in connection with the affair at the camp. The Austrian official had exaggerated matters to me that night in declaring there were dying men there. No one had died; and the injured men had first been so frightened with the threat of prosecution for their part in the abduction that the money I had left for them had been accepted with grateful surprise.

Captain Hanske had very naturally resented his rough handling, and, breathing many threats of what his government would do, had forwarded a very furious report to Vienna.

His superior was dining with me the day after the report was received, and had done himself very well indeed when he referred to the matter.

"You know a priest named Father Michel in Poabja, an out-of-the-way hole in Bosnia, don't you, Mr. Bergwyn?" he said with a very suggestive smile.

I affected to think. "Poabja? Poabja? Whereabout is it?"

"A few miles from Samac—the point on the frontier where the line ends; and where one might at a pinch get a special train; if for instance one was in a hurry to leave the district."

He intended me to know by that, of course, that my movements had been traced.

"I think I had a friend who once went there," I replied.

"This may be about him," and he pulled out the report and gave it me and took another cigar and a fresh drink, as I glanced through the paper. It was a duly garbled official misdescription of what had occurred that night and represented the captain as having fought valiantly against great odds until he had been overpowered.

"He seems to be a valiant fellow, this agent of yours," I said. "And this—how is he called? Burgwan, is it?—must be a desperate character?"

He laughed. "Singular name, isn't it? Very much like yours."

"Now you mention it, so it is. But, of course, it isn't my name;" and I smiled in my turn.

"Of course not. A strange story, though. Do you think your friend would know anything about it?"

"I shouldn't be in the least surprised

WINE FROM THE PINEAPPLE

Process of Manufacture Elaborate, but the Product Delicious.

A new way has been found for utilizing pineapples, which are such a "cheap" and plentiful crop in regions adapted to their cultivation that the discovery of a hitherto unknown method of turning them to account commercially is worth noting.

The fruit, it has been ascertained, can be made to yield a very delicious wine, much resembling Rhine wine in bouquet, delicacy of flavor and appearance. It was in Brazil that pineapples were first employed in this way not long ago, but recently an attempt was made to manufacture the beverage on a large scale in Havana. For some reason unexplained the effort resulted in failure, but presumably the process was incorrect. Persons who have tasted pineapple wine properly made have pronounced it exquisite.

The process required is somewhat elaborate. To begin with, the rinds of the pineapples are removed, and the pulp, after being cut into small pieces, is squeezed in the hands or in some suitable apparatus. Four average "pines" ought to yield one quart of juice. The latter is filtered through cheesecloth and poured into a little cask with a stopcock. Then a small quantity of bisulphate of lime is added, to clear the "must" which, when this has been accomplished, is decanted into a fresh cask. The fermentation which follows lasts for several days, after which the stuff is bottled; but there are various essential details not describable in such limited space.

It is thought that pineapple wine may become an important commercial product in the not distant future. The fruit has gained vastly in popularity within the last few years and great quantities of its pulp are now being put up with sugar for market in a form that is relatively imperishable, being available at any time for consumption and retaining the fresh flavor.

In the southern states pineapples are being raised in a novel fashion under a lattice work of laths. The roof of laths is about eight feet from the ground (so that cultivation may be conducted comfortably beneath it) and in some cases covers many acres. In this manner a partial shade is given, protecting the plants from the fiercest rays of the sun. When frost threatens the lattice work again serves as a defense, interfering with the radiation of heat from the earth beneath and thus safeguarding the crop. The pineapple plant yields a valuable fiber which in the Philippines is woven into the famous "pina" cloth—the most delicate of known fabrics. It is very beautiful and a shawl made of it will actually float in the air when tossed up. Some day, doubtless, we shall learn how to manufacture "pina" in this country.

CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER

But What Will Save a Dutchman Will Kill a Spaniard.

During the yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans in 1878 a German medical student braved the terrors of the plague to secure the advantage of experience. Doctors were few and his services were gladly accepted. He had ideas and many were his experiments. Treating a Hollander at the hospital, Dr. Hans decided that his patient was about to die, so he prescribed as a last solace to the expiring man a huge plate of sauerkraut. He watched the sick man devour the delicacy so dear to the palate of our friends across the sea. To Hans' unbounded amazement, on his next inspection he found the Hollander sitting up in bed reading a newspaper, well on the road to recovery. Jerking forth his notebook, he jotted down: "R. sauerkraut will cure a Dutchman of yellow fever." Proceeding to another ward, he found a Spaniard in a bad way. Procuring another plate of sauerkraut, he bade the patient eat it and live—but speedily the Spaniard died. Reaching for his notebook, Hans added to the prescription, "but will kill a Spaniard."

One of the three doctors who were prominent in treating hundreds of yellow fever patients at Jacksonville, Fla., during that city's last visitation of the scourge remarked afterward, when asked for his favorite prescription: "Roll the patient in hot blankets. Sweat it out of him. If that fails, take him out to the Sandhills hospital and administer with the hammer one hard blow upon the temple. That is both effective and humane."

CAT THAT IS FOND OF HUNTING

The firemen at the East street engine house have a black cat which is remarkable for several things. It possesses six toes on each foot and during the past year it has had about two score and ten kittens which have all had the same number of digits.

The cat also has become a follower of the hunting game in more ways than the average feline has aspired to. It has an excellent record for hunting rats and mice that can be found about the premises, but it is also a hunter after the fashion of dogs. One of the firemen takes trips into the neighboring places for hunting birds, and whenever he goes the cat is sure to be with him. Whenever he brings down any game the cat is there to claim the quarry.

It is said that the animal will follow the person in question for miles in order to get the game, and it cannot be deceived, for as soon as one of the firemen in the house starts out with a gun the cat is always a faithful follower. Yesterday one of these trips was taken with some success, and the sat seemed as pleased at the result as was the hunter.—Springfield Republican.

Famous French Explorer Who Recently Died in Africa

COMTE DE BRAZZA

Paris, Sept. 20.—M. Clemantel, French minister of colonies, received a cable dispatch from the governor of French West Africa announcing the death of Comte de Brazza, an explorer, as previously stated in these dispatches. The minister notified Comtesse de Brazza, saying that France had lost one of her most glorious citizens. President Loubet also telegraphed his condolences to the comtesse.

Comte de Brazza was returning from a special mission to Central Africa to investigate charges of cruelty against natives when he was attacked by acute dysentery, which was aggravated by the fatigues of the voyage, became unconscious and died.

A. D. 1950.

"And what," inquired the visitor, as he pointed ahead, "is that small but tasteful structure?"

"That," replied the native, "is the Hall of Fame."

"Oh. And what is the mighty marble building over there?"

That? Why, that's our Hall of Eminent Grafters."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BOLT FROM SKY

Caught by Battery and Gives Power to Run Automobiles.

Hiram Beichstader, of Tepley, this county, had a strange experience with lightning recently, says the Lesueur (Minn.) correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Mr. Beichstader is the owner of an electric automobile, which he claims is much better than either gasoline or steam cars, for the reason that it is not so liable to get out of order, but even his machine is not free from all trouble, as he learned when the storage batery gave out while he was 25 miles from home, out on the lake road, and just as a storm that had been coming up began to look serious.

The auto began to run slower and slower, and finally stopped on a deserted part of the road, nearly a mile from the closest house.

When he had ascertained that there was on more power in the machine, the party alighted and started on foot as fast as they could walk in search of some sort of shelter from the coming storm. There was a little hill on the road 20 rods ahead of the point where they had to leave the auto. When they reached the crest of this and were about to descend, all turned around to have one more look at their now useless conveyance. Just as they did so the heavens were rent with a blinding flash of lightning. The bolt seemed to strike close to the automobile, for the dust flew up in clouds all around the machine.

Then, to their amazement, the auto sprang toward them and in a moment was climbing the hill at a rapid rate. As it was about to pass them Mr. Beichstader's son, a little lad, sprang into it, and, seizing the levers, brought it to a standstill. They now examined the machine and found that the bolt of lightning had struck it, doing no damage other than ripping off some of the leather upholstering, and, penetrating into the storage battery, had fully charged the machine again. The current having given out, the autoists had not turned it off when they left the car, and the machinery was ready to move as soon as the power was turned on.

The overjoyed party climbed into the restored automobile and raced ahead of the storm for 25 miles into town in 30 minutes, actually borne on the wings of the lightning.

Speaker Reed's Dry Comment.

Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, was a great admirer of Speaker Reed, to whom he said on one occasion: "Do you know, Mr. Reed, the people are talking a great deal about you for President, and I would not be surprised if they elected you President some day?" "Well, Morse," was the dry comment of the speaker, "they could do worse, and I have no doubt they will."

OLDEST OF ALL CROP PESTS

Hessian Fly Brought to the United States During the Revolution.

Few people know that the Hessian fly is one of the oldest of all the crop pests in this country, and that its name was given it as a result of the fact that it was brought to the United States in the straw included in the impedimenta of the Hessian troops sent over against the American revolutionists by George III in 1776. It was first noticed on Long Island about 125 years ago, and has since spread coextensively with the progress of civilization and wheat growing, west, north and south. Sometimes it completely destroys the growing wheat in certain sections, and the average loss it causes is about 40,000,000 bushels annually, or about 6 or 7 per cent of the total crop. The entomological bureau has studied it long and closely and the recommendations made to wheat-growers have undoubtedly kept the damage far below what it would otherwise have been; and yet, in spite of the best efforts of the scientists and the farmers who act on their advice, the fly got beyond control during the season of four years ago and destroyed fully 80 per cent of the crop in the infested region, the resultant loss being in the neighborhood of $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. This extraordinary and unfortunate development was due to weather conditons favorable to the pest and to an unusual scarcity of its parasitic enemy. This parasite, which forms inside the body of the fly, has been secured in large numbers by the entomologists and liberated in several wheat-growing states, and much good has resulted.

NEW APPENDICITIS THEORY

Dr. Pond, of Liverpool, England, has advanced a new theory with reference to the origin of appendicitis and other disturbances of the digestive organs. He calls attention to the fact that such ailments can often be attributed to antimonial poisoning, and the source of the antimony taken up by the man is said to be the rubber rings which are frequently used to close all sorts of bottles. Dr. Pond has established the fact that such rings consist of almost one-third their weight of antimony. The antimony is not only dissolved by the mineral waters containing alkalis and organic acids, but these rubber rings, as daily observation shows, soon become brittle and some of the compound falls into the contents of the vessels. Dr. Pond claims to have found that a frequently repeated introduction of antimony can become the source of a series of disturbances of the nutritive and digestive system, especially through continued weakening of the muscles of the stomach and intestines.

I'll find out. By the way, your man seems to have been roughly handled. Don't you think he ought to be promoted in some way?"

"Promotion is slow, you see. Do you think you could do anything fr him?" he asked, as if the idea had just occurred to him; and smiled again slyly.

"I don't see how it affects me. Wait, I have an idea. I can tell you how you can do it, and make a pile for yourself at the same time. This camp on the hills he speaks of must be the spot where my friend went prospecting about some mine deposits. He told me there was a fortune waiting there for the man who developed the thing; but he knows the difficulty which a foreigner would have in working it, and has given it up. Why not get hold of the concessions yourself; they can be had for a song; and put this man in charge to carry on the work?"

"It would take money."

"Oh, there would be no difficulty about that if the thing had official influence behind it—such for instance as yours. The thing's right. The ore's there. I know that."

"You know it?" he put in quickly.

"I'd trust my friend's judgment as freely as my own."

"You say a fortune? How much?"

"Oh, anything from half a million gulden upwards." I spoke airily, as though a few hundred thousand gulden were a matter of comparative insignificance.

He smoked for a while in silence, his brows knitted thoughtfully.

"Would your friend go into it?" he asked.

"It's the sort of thing I should take up myself right now if I had your influence with me," I replied.

"You Americans are a wonderful people, Mr. Burgwyn. We'll speak of this tomorrow. I'll think it over."

"It's worth doing, not only thinking over;" and as I returned him his report I added: "And this man really deserves some sort of compensation."

He shrugged his shoulders and laughed. "He shall have an official letter praising his zeal; and we shall hear no more of that part of it."

We did talk it over the next day and we fixed up a working arrangement. Then he spoke to me about the Servian loan.

"You're not going into it, are you?"

"They promise some valuable concessions."

He paused and said deliberately: "If you'll take my advice, it is—don't."

"Why?"

"It's too risky."

"You've another reason. What is it?"

He shook his head. "You don't understand Balkan politics."

"You mean your government are against the loan?"

"Servia might buy arms, or build railways with the money—neither course to our interests, you know."

"A bit rough on Servia, isn't it"

"We have to think of ourselves, you see. Besides, it isn't safe for a little country like that to develop too quickly. There's Russia, too. Two big powers, both closely concerned. Take my advice—don't."

"I'm going to Belgrade," I answered.

"By all means go. You'll see things then for yourself."

"What would happen if she got the loan?"

"She won't get it. Mr. Bergwyn. The government is tottering now—and perhaps the throne. Anything can happen in Belgrade at any time—except the floating of a loan."

"I shall go to Belgrade. We're ready to carry risks, you know, when a thing's right."

"Oh, yes, by all means go, as I said. They'll make much of you; but remember when you're there what I've said, in confidence, and—don't."

I could judge by the insistence upon this advice that he thought I was still undecided; and as that was just the impression I wished to leave, I said no more.

Two days later I left for Belgrade, where as my friend the minister had told me, I found them quite ready to make much of me, as a sort of possible financial saviour of the country. I soon saw the influence which I could wield even in regard to the real purpose which took me to the capital.

But even within a few hours of my arrival, and while I was disposed to shake hands with myself for the adroit course which I was managing to steer, I met with an ugly check—most unwelcome and disconcerting.

A large house had been placed at my disposal, and I had breakfasted on the morning after my arrival and was planning my movements for the day, when my man, Buller, brought me a card.

"The Baroness von Tulken."

I remembered the name. It had been given me as that of a woman of much influence at the court who was said to be taking an important part in political affairs. But I could think of no reason why she should flounce down on me almost at the moment of my arrival. I hesitated therefore whether to see her. But I decided I would. If time is not too pressing, it is generally best to see people at once and get at the kernel of their business in a couple of minutes, instead of letting them worry you with correspondence.

There was the chance, too, that under the circumstances she might have some information to give or sell; and I was speculating who she might be and what she wanted, as I went to her.

But I knew her the moment my eyes fell on her before I saw her face; and I started and caught my breath in surprise and some dismay. I could have wished her anywhere in the world except in Belgrade at that particular juncture.

She was looking out of the window as I entered, and when she turned gave me one quick glance.

"Ah, then it is you, Chase," she cried, as she came toward me both hands extended and uttered my Christian name, with a smile on her handsome face, as though the meeting were just the loveliest thing that ever happened for us both.

CHAPTER XIV.

A large, long room on the first floor of a house in Prague; the furniture, once rich, now sadly worn; the lights dim except over one table where cards were scattered on the green cloth as they had been left by the players; close to it, partly in shadow, a second table with drink and glasses; near it an overturned chair; away in the gloom a cowering figure on a settee with old hands pressed strenuously on the hidden face; and in the center a queenly woman, beautiful as a picture, white-faced, distraught and trembling; but struggling to appear defiant as she faced a boy of nineteen who was regarding her with looks in which hot love, horrified repugnance and disgust struggled with bewildering pain of the knowledge of her unworthiness. She had been caught red-handed in the flagrant use of the tricks of a common card cheat; and the rest had gone, with flouts and scoffs and jeers, leaving the two, the boy, face to face with the sudden consciousness of her shame, and suffering as only a boy in his calf love can suffer; the woman, seared and confused, but wrathful and relying defiantly upon the power of her beauty.

I was the boy; and Elma Dreschkel, now the Baroness von Tulken, was the woman. We had not met since that night; but the picture flashed back upon my memory, resistlessly and instantaneously, as I felt once more upon me those dark, dangerous, and strangely compelling eyes of hers.

"You are surprised, of course; but you will not refuse me your hand," she said, as I hesitated to take hers.

I took her hand. "Yes, I am surprised," I answered.

"You are not changed much. Older, broader, more manly, of course, and much handsomer, too."

"The change in my looks may not be very great;" It was a fatuous thing to say, for it gave her a chance which her ready wit seized at once.

"I have not changed even in looks," she said, with a sigh and droop of the eyes and a little graceful gesture of the hands. She did herself less than justice, however. The seven years had ripened her beauty of form and face; the girl had become a woman; and the woman more than fulfilled the promise of the girl. She was faultlessly dressed, too, with exquisite taste; and had achieved that combination of apparent simplicity and suggestion of costly extravagance after which so many American women strive not always with success.

She knew I was looking very closely at her and she paused long enough to give me ample opportunity. Then she glanced up and smiled; hers was one of the most dangerous smiles ever given to a woman.

"Well?" she asked, as if challenging me. Was she anxious to establish our relations upon something of the old footing?

"To what do I owe the favor of this visit?" I asked in a formal and precise tone.

But she only laughed. "Is it a favor, really, do you think? Do you say that only as a preface to dismissing me?"

"It is, at any rate, as I said, a surprise."

"Why? Why should it be a surprise that I wished to see you again, and that hearing a great financier, Chase F. Bergwyn, was coming here, I rushed here the first moment I could to make sure that it was you?"

"The surprise may be to find you in Belgrade."

"Oh, yes, that of course—but not that I should wish to see you." She had always been clever in turning my words back upon me.

"I am afraid you misunderstand me," I said after a pause. "I meant to ask you if there was anything I could do for you?"

"Would you do it, Chase?" she cried with quick, daring, flashing eyes upon me. "I wonder if you would. I should like to think so."

"Will you regard the question as put quite formally? This visit is quite unexpected, and as I am a somewhat busy man just now, my time is very much occupied."

"I am still standing," she answered, unexpectedly.

I placed a chair for her and she sat down, gracefully—she did all things gracefully—and smiled. "How long can you spare me?" She put the question lightly, with mockery in every accent.

"I have engagements right through the day, Baroness . . ."

She interposed with a quick gesture, rose suddenly and looked at me as if I had insulted her by this use of her title, and her lips opened as if to give her protest utterance, but she merely sighed and shrugged her shoulders and sat down again. A very effective piece of acting—but no more than acting.

In reply I glanced at the card which I still held in my hand.

"Yes, I married for money and position. What would you have had me do?" She made the quick question a reproach, speaking in a low, tense tone as of carefully restrained feeling, with a dash of personal defiance, paused and then added slowly: "I was deserted by—everyone. Was I to starve and sink and go on sinking and starving. The baron was three times my age. Wealthy, and believed in me and trusted me. When even those who might have had faith in me"—she paused again as she repeated the phrase—"even those who might have had faith, turned their backs upon me, and deserted me, he offered me the shelter of his rank and riches and name. And even if I had no heart to give him in response, was I to blame for giving him my hand? Does it lie with you to reproach me?—you, of all men; you?"

So intense was her tone, so magnetic her influence, and so realistic her acting that she actually roused in me for the moment the feeling that in that old time it was I who had wronged her and played the part of coward now suggested, and not she who had cheated and cozened me in my boyish infatuation until for years my faith in all women had been destroyed. Yet I knew that she was that most dangerous of all created beings—a beautiful woman with brains and without a heart.

"I am not reproaching you," I answered. "On the contrary, I congratulate you. I think you acted very prudently."

"My God," she cried in an accent of intense suffering, and first glancing at me with eyes full of sadness and suffering, she bent her head upon her hand. She was master of many emotions, but the acting which had fooled the boy in love was powerless to deceive me now.

A pause of some embarrassment followed. What I wished to learn was her motive in coming to me. She had a strong one, of course. I could gamble on that.

"Need we pretend?" I asked, at length.

She shivered as though the words hurt her, and then looking up suddenly, answered with a sort of fierce abandon.

"No. No; although God knows it is no pretense that I am agitated at seeing you again."

"If you are thus disturbed let me suggest that we postpone the conversation until you are more self-possessed."

She drew in her breath sharply with a little shudder, and stretched out a hand as if in entreaty, then clasped it to her face and appeared to make a great effort to regain self-restraint.

"Bear with me a moment. This is so strange a meeting. I . . ." she stopped, and bit her lip and smiled and sighed.

I watcher her, quite unmoved by this display. "Yes, it is very strange," I said.

Next, as if having regained self-possession and desirous of getting away from an embarrassing situation, she said, unexpectedly, and almost crudely: "Won't you sit down, Cha—Mr. Bergwyn?" She made the correction palpable, then added: "I should apologize for my excitement having betrayed me into calling you by—by the name so familiar. I am still liable to impulses."

I accepted the position thus suggested, sat down and answered in a tone of conventional compliment: "So beautiful a woman as you, Baroness, need never think of apologizing for anything."

"At all events I will try not to offend again," she said lightly. "I suppose that really I ought not to have come to you in this way, but have waited until we met. You are so great a man now."

"You had some reason for coming, of course. Shall we discuss that?"

"Oh, yes, I had a reason; but I find it so hard to explain it now." Her manner now was that of a sort of engaging nervousness. "I declare I could almost wish you were a stranger, Mr. Bergwyn. It would be less difficult."

This was my chance and I took it. "You may really regard me as a stranger, Baroness;" I said, gravely, with emphasis; but she smiled winningly, intentionally disregarding my meaning, and replied with great sweetness:

"You were always considerate." She paused and continued then with a glance:

"I had my reasons for coming to you, of course. I suppose I may be frank. In the first place I wished to be sure that you were the Mr. Bergwyn who knew me before I came to Belgrade."

Her eyes said more than her words then and I gave the assurance they sought.

"If I understand you, pray be quite at rest. Since we parted you have lived your life and I have lived mine—and our memories do not go behind that new life." I meant that if she did not wish me to give her away, I did not want that old boyish intrigue of mine raked up. She was relieved by the assurance, and could not hide the feeling.

"I was sure of that, of course," she answered with a scarcely perceptible sigh of relief. "It does not affect your purpose here."

"How could it?"

"Of course your agents have been making inquiries about everything here, and I suppose you know something of my position and influence. I am a rich woman, Mr. Bergwyn, and stand high in the confidence of many people in Belgrade."

"I had heard of the baroness von Tulken as one enjoying considerable influence at court."

"Yes, I have influence; and even if I had found you a stranger I intended to place it entirely at your service. Need I say how much more I should wish to do so, seeing you are who you are."

"I thought we were not to remember that."

"How precise you men of business are!" she laughed. "Well, do you accept my offer?"

"I should be charmed, of course, and if the need arises I shall instantly remember your promise."

"Is that a refusal?" she asked swiftly.

"A conditional acceptance rather, is it not?"

"I did not come for conditions. I came for frank acceptance or rejection of my offer."

"I arrived but last night," I reminded her, blandly.

"You are playing with words. What is your object in Belgrade?"

"I think everyone in the capital who knows of my presence knows why I have come."

"But I mean your secret object. You have not come here to lend this money, Englishmen—I beg pardon, even Americans do not act like madmen in such matters. You know there is no stability in the kingdom, no security that even your interest would be paid. Why then do you come? What part are you proposing to play in all the intrigues at present rife here? Whose side do you take and why?"

"The negotiations for the loan . . ." I began when she cut me short with a laugh and waved the words aside.

"What is it you want to buy with your money?"

"Really . . . ."

"I will put it another way," she interposed again. "Which party are you with? The army are intriguing against the present dynasty; are you with them? The Crown is intriguing to secure the next succession for the Queen's brother; are you with them? Another party is intriguing to secure the Princess Gatrina in her rights; are you with them?—with us, I should say. If you are, then indeed your millions may be safe."

"I fear I do not understand you. The Queen is responsible for the betrothal of the Princess to the Prince Albevrics; how then . . ."

The interposing laugh was now scornful.

"You have indeed much to learn. You will hold what I may say in confidence?"

"Yes: but without pledging myself to make no use privately of any information; and I think you should not speak," I answered after a pause of doubt whether I could rightly let her speak freely. But she had no hesitation.

"I will take your word and any risks. I wish you, if you take any side, to take ours. The Queen's object in promoting the marriage of the Princess—as good a girl as ever lived—with such a vile reprobate as this Albrevics is—what do you think? Nay, you would not see it, not understanding the cross currents of our matters here. She knows, as all the country knows—except Gatrina herself, perhaps—that of all the impossible successors to the throne he is the most impossible. She does it that Gatrina's claims may thus be destroyed finally and Gatrina herself in this clever way removed from the path of the Queen's brother."

"Very smart, very subtle, and very feminine," I said, with a smile as though the plan appealed to my appreciation of a really clever move. "And what is your plan?"

"First, what is your motive in Belgrade? Would you help in so shameful a scheme against the Princess?"

I affected to consider and then answered with more truth than she knew.

"No, I think I can safely say I should not."

"I was sure of it," she cried, triumphantly. "And you would not help the army in their plans?"

"I do not know them."

"They can be put in one word—assassination."

"God forbid that I should deal with such a thing. But you must be mad to think it."

She paused and then said slowly with significant emphasis:

"When I know not, and how I know not, but matters will come to that if the army once have the courage to act. The Queen has some strong friends, but some terrible enemies; and there is but one way to avert catastrophe."

"How is that?"

"By securing the succession to the Princess Gatrina by the only means which can render it secure." She fixed her eyes upon me with an intent, searching look.

"That is your scheme, you mean. How would you do it?" I had no scruple in questioning her now. I saw that some plan against Gatrina was in the making, and was ready to go to lengths now to know it.

"By securing her marriage with a man who would be accepted by the country as a king."

"And there is such a man?"

"Yes; the Duke Barinski, of Fagodina."

"I have never heard of him. What claim to the throne can he make?"

She smiled significantly. "He has many. He is connected by descent with the Karageorgevics, while the Princess represents the Obrenovics. Together their claim would be incontestable, as it would reconcile and unite the rival interests. And what is most—he has the support of Russia. Now you understand."

"And your motive?"

"The Duke is the head of the family of which I am a humble member."

"A very beautiful member certainly, and a very useful one, also certainly; but I should not use the term humble, Baroness. You seem to have a strong cause, particularly with Russian influence behind. You think it will succeed?"

"It cannot fail," she said in a tone of dead conviction.

"And the Princess Gatrina? What are her views?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "In a marriage of state what does it matter to the bride who the groom may be? She at present trusts the Queen, and so accepts even such a man as Albrevics."

"It is all very interesting, but there is one question which a business man would put—a man looking of course to his own interests only. If those who are with me in this joined in this scheme, would the Russian influence go so far as to guarantee the loan?"

"Do you think I can pledge the Russian Government?"

"Scarcely that, perhaps, but in such a case you may have some influence."

She laughed very musically. "You are much quicker than you used to be, Chase—I beg your pardon, Mr. Bergwyn—you think I am a Russian agent. Well, you are right. I am. My husband, the Baron, was one."

"Was?"

"He is dead. Of course you know that."

"Your pardon, I did not. And you told your people, of course, that you were coming to see me?"

Again she understood me, and again she laughed. "Yes. I told them it was possible I might have some influence with you—some personal influence, of course." She paused and added slowly: "But I see now that I was wrong."

"At any rate I think we may now say we understand each other and this matter," I said as I rose

"You will join us? There is no other way to make your interests safe. Russian influence is paramount."

"Forgive me if I hold my decision over. What you have said has greatly impressed me." It had, but not quite in the way she may have thought.

"I shall see something of you while you are here?"

"How long I remain is, of course, uncertain," I answered, and the evasion displeased her.

"That may mean no. But I must see you. I insist, I do, indeed, positively insist," and she laid her hand on my arm and smiled winningly.

"But I may go over to the Austrian side, whatever that may be. They may also have eloquent advocates."

"You will find the queen's chief advocate the most difficult to resist. I think I ought to warn you."

"Who is that?"

"The Princess Gatrina—a very beautiful girl and very persuasive."

Fortunately the start I gave passed unnoticed as her eyes were off me at the moment.

"It seems to be a contest of beautiful women, Baroness," I said with a bow.

"It is perhaps fortunate for you, therefore, that you are now only a business man—with a short memory," she retorted with a glance which I affected not to see.

Then an unexpected incident followed. I accompanied her to the door and as we crossed the hall, Chris was lying there. He got up and she looked at him and paused.

"That is an enormous dog, Mr. Bergwyn. I do not like big dogs."

"Chris will not hurt you. He is gentle as he is big—unless on necessary occasions."

"You call him Chris?" she exclaimed, in a tone of surprise. "That is something of a coincidence; I hope it is not an omen," and she gave me a keen glance.

"Why a coincidence?"

"I was thinking of the Queen's advocate—Gatrina. She has had some adventure in which a dog named Chris took a part. I hope it is not an omen that you will side with her. I am very superstitious, you know. We Serbs are."

But she was not a Serb and was far too sensible to be superstitious. Besides, there was an expression on her face as she drove away that I would have given a good deal to have understood.

(To be Continued.)

TO MOTHERS!

After two sad failures, I have now learned how easily to nurse and raise a perfectly healthly, robust baby and still keep my own health, strength and good looks, without using drugs or "tonics." Send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope and I will tell you how. It is simple, easy and cheap. I have nothing to sell and make no charge, wishing all nervous, worn, tired mothers to enjoy the same benefits I have received. Mrs. G. Wolfe, P. O. box 1626, New York, N. Y.

FIRST HOME OF THE PEACH

Agricultural Department to Send Expert to North China.

Frank H. Mayer, of the department of agriculture, has been assigned by Secretary Wilson to make a tour of northern China in the interest of that department.

"He will explore the Kuenlun mountain region," said the secretary, "and we hope that he will bring back much information that will be of value to our farmers in the northwest, where climatic conditions are similar to those of northern China.

"That is the original home of the peach, and we feel that a great deal may be learned about that fruit by studying it in its original habitat. It is also to be supposed that observation in that old civilization will reveal no little information about other hardy fruits and about the grasses and legumes."

Mr. Mayer will be gone for more than a year, and expects to penetrate parts of the country never explored by a representative of the Caucasian race.

WATER FOR THE FARM.

The farmer is a large user of water, for no farming operations can be carried on without it. The installation of a water plant for farm purposes—for use in the market house and barn—is, therefore, one of the first essentials to successful farming. This, however, should be but the first step, for a water plant that gives running water in the barn can afford the same faculty in the kitchen at small additional expense. No farmwife need be told of the superior merits of running water in her kitchen over the old-fashioned well, or the hardly less archaic hand pump. The latter has, of course, some conveniences over the former, but it entails weary work and adds a quite unnecessary burden to the many labors that fall to the wife on the farm.

But assuming that running water has been brought into the farm kitchen, the question may well be asked. Why stop there? Why not a bath room; why not a separate bath room for the men help? Why not shower baths and all the conveniences that modern plumbing has brought to a relatively high degree of efficiency? All these things should follow as a matter of course, and no doubt would do so could the farmer be satisfied that their installation would not cripple his financial resources. The latter point is apt to have more weight than the former. There is unquestionably a large field for business in this direction.—American Homes and Gardens.

How Meerschaum Is Mined.

"Meerschaum is mined like coal," said a pipe dealer. "It is a soft, soapline stone, and in Asia Minor its mining is an important industry.

"The crude meerschaum is called hamtash. It is yellowish white in color, and a red clay coat or skin envelops it. The blocks cost from $25 to $200 a cartload. They are soft enough to cut with a knife.

"These blocks in summer are dried by exposure to the sun. In winter a heated room is necessary.

"Finally the meerschaum blocks are sorted into twelve grades, wrapped in cotton and packed in cases with the greatest care.

"The bulk of all this meerschaum goes to Vienna. There the best pipemakers in the world live."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Confusion in Millions.

"A case with which I was connected a few years ago," said Frederick Trevor Hill, "involved some large corporate mortgages, and frequent references were made by the lawyers on both sides to the 'ten-million-dollar mortgage' and 'the twenty-million-dollar bond issue.' Finally, one of the jurors, a little German barber, couldn't stand it any longer, and raised his hand. 'Mr. Judge,' he expostulated, 'if der lawyers will please say von dollar even day means a million dollars, dot would makes me understand besser. Dose millions! Ach! Gott! day confuses me!'" —The Argonaut.

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Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Grapple is a new novel by Grace MacGowan Cooke, which tells of a strike in the coal mines of Illinois and shows both sides of the question. Primarily, it is the history of a man who, having himself come up from the miner's pick, having the profoundest sympathy for the men, the union, and all it stands for, and has done for labor, yet single-handed and alone, successfully withstood the encroachments of the mine workers' union and the unjust demand of its leaders." It is always an interesting story, and always a story that is alive.

The Flight of Georgianian is a tale of love and peril in England in 1746, just after the battle of Culloden. It is a lively tale of adventure, of which Robert Neilson Stephens is the author.

The story entitled, The Roses of Saint Elizabeth, and written by Jane Scott Woodruff, is an attractively made book for juvenile readers. The scenes are placed in and around the grim old castle of Wartburg, and, while a pretty story is woven about Katrina, the caretaker's little daughter, and Fritz, the son of a toymaker, the important feature of the book is the information it imparts concerning the history of the ancient fortress of Wartburg and the memories and traditions it recalls of Martin Luther.

From Harper & Brothers, New York:

The Coming of Billy, by Margaret Westrup, is an amusing story of a little lad who comes from India to live for a time with his four maiden aunts in England. The story is one of those humorous tales about children, designed for the delectation of the "grown-ups," and is an entertaining bit of reading matter.

A small volume entitled Sonnets and Songs has just been published, which has for its author, Helen Hay Whitney, daughter of the late John Hay. The verses are of a character which appeal to the intellect rather than the heart, and, for the most part, incline to melancholy.

From The Nunc Licet Press, Philadelphia:

The Character of the Bible entitles a book containing a number of lectures given by the Reverend L. P. Mercer. The object of these lectures is to present the teaching of Swedenborg concerning the Sacred Scriptures. Those who are interested in understanding the New Church idea will find illumination in this little volume.

The little book entitled Marriage, written by Jane Dearborn Mills, is designed to give an understanding of what is highest and best in the married state and to point out how these conditions may be attained. Spiritual in character, these essays impart much that is wise and good.

From The Macmillan Co., New York:

Colonial Administration, by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, considers the methods through which the work of colonial development is carried on. Its purpose is to furnish a statement of the various problems confronting colonial governments, and to indicate the main lines of solution that have been attempted.

Andrew Marvel, the book bearing this title, is the life of Andrew Marvel, poet, written by Augustine Birrell. As but little was known of the private life of the poet, this history deals with him wholly as a public character. The book belongs to the series of English Men of Letters, and is interesting reading.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:

The Wild Irishman is a book which tells about Ireland and the Irish people. It is a readable volume, but written from an Englishman's point of view, it seems at times to be somewhat unfair.

The Hundred Days, by Max Pemberton, is a story of the time of Napoleon and covers the period when the Little Corporal after having left the Island of Elba, marched to Paris, where he held full sway until meeting his final disaster at Waterloo. The heroine is a feminine soldier of fortune, devoted to Napoleon. Incidents of love, warfare, intrigue and adventure afford a lively bit of romantic fiction.

Lodgings in Town, by Arthur Henry, describes in a picturesque way, experiences passed by one "seeking an ideal form of existence." The search included a sojourn in New York city and the book presents a series of vivid and life-like pictures showing what curious contrasts there are in a great city, and what lessons may be learned by one not too intent upon following the usual road men take to success. It is an interesting recital, animated with a pleasant philosophy. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

And God Said. This somewhat peculiar title is that of a volume in which Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefeld gives her interpretation of the Book of Genesis, that is quite unlike the orthodox view usually taken. The book is along New Thought lines. The Exodus Publishing Co., Chicago.

Michel De Montaigne. The story of the life of this celebrated French essayist is told by Professor Edward Dowden. The author's talents is carefully drawn picture of this man who has challenged great criticism and been greatly misunderstood, and presents an illuminating study of the famous philosopher and essayist. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Tales of the Road is a volume made up of a lively account of the experiences of a traveling salesman, who, for seventeen years, has followed the road. The stories are drawn from real life, and are told without an effort to give them literary finish, but in a way that will hold the reader, especially business men, and the large number of those who are of the same calling as the author, Charles N. Crewdson. Published by Thompson & Thomas, Chicago.

THE GOLDEN GIRL OF FALL.

The summer girl has gone away,
Has vanished from the surging sea,
Her bathing suit, in colors gay,
Has also disappeared, ah, me!
But now the brightest girl of all
Is coming as the plovers call,
The prettiest girl,
The wittiest girl,
The golden girl of fall.

The girl of lace and peekaboo
Has lately hurried from the stage,
The triumphs of her reign are through
And other girls our minds engage,
For now the brightest girl of all
Is coming as the plovers call,
The prettiest girl,
The wittiest girl,
The golden girl of fall.

The summer girl has had her day
And now the witching thing departs,
But one glorious trip this way
To captivate our willing hearts,
For now the brightest girl of all
Is coming as the plovers call,
The prettiest girl,
The wittiest girl,
The golden girl of fall.

She is a charming little maid
With brand-new hat and brand-new gown,
Demure and just the least bit staid,
And gowned, of course, in hues of brown.
She is the brightest girl of all,
Who comes when plaintive plovers call,
The prettiest girl,
The wittiest girl,
The golden girl of fall.

—Chicago Chronicle.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some one please give a remedy for ringbone?—W., Bainbridge, N. Y.

[Ringbone was discussed in these columns a couple of months ago, by the veterinary surgeon of the Kansas Agricultural college, and a remedy was given. If W. will look over the back numbers of The Blade he will find it.—Ed. Farmstead.]

Would like someone to give a recipe for dandelion and burdock (yellow root) bitters. Would like to use some hops and celery with it. Will some one answer, and give the amount to take?—P., Manton, Mich.

Will somebody answer this question: If cherry and plum tree bloom freezes so as to kill the fruit will they bloom again?—T., Cassville, Wis.

I have a nine-year-old mare that, when six years old, brought a colt. After weaning the colt she seemed to go down in health for about a year. Finally her left hind leg became swollen during one night, and she seemed to be in great misery. From the start the leg seemed to be feverish. It has seemed to get larger, and when largest secretes yellow pus. The swelling extends from pastern to above the hock joint. Will some one diagnose the case and give a remedy?—R., W. Va.

Will someone kindly tell me whether there is a breed of cattle called Texas-water, and give some information concerning the breed?—W., Louise, W. Va.

My hens apparently go blind, refuse to eat and finally die of starvation. Will someone tell what is the matter and give a remedy?—S., Illinois.

To Cure Wart on Horse.

A., Horton, W. Va.: Cut that wart off your horse's leg and sear it with a hot iron, being careful not to burn him too severely. If it is a wart, it will be of a whitish color, and physiology says that it is caused by overgrown cuticle; but if it is a cancer, it was caused by a bruise and will be a blood color, and if cut off will come again. If a wart, it will not return, if cut off and seared with a hot iron. I have known this remedy successfully tried.—G., Brandon, N. C.

For Burning Feet.

Editor Farmstead: Answering a request in a recent issue for a cure for a burning sensation in the soles of the feet, I want to give my experience after suffering for 30 years, and trying many kinds of liniment and medicine. A new doctor in our town told me that my trouble came from my liver. I would not believe him, but my son insisted that I should take the doctor's word for it and treat myself accordingly. The result was that I purchased a liver medicine, which soon relieved me.—W., Gettysburg, S. D.

To cure "burning feet" grease them with lampoil three times a week, before retiring. I have tried it and know it will cure.—P., Hadley, Pa.

Feeding Stock.

All animals of the same variety are not alike, and scarcely any two will do equally well on the same food. Each animal's wants should be supplied, if possible. Cattle of different ages should be separated for feeding, as the weak ones will not do well with the strong. Cows are weak and shy; it takes them longer to eat their meals and they should, therefore, be put where they can not be domineered by their superiors in strength.

A Vanderbilt Experiment.

George W. Vanderbilt's abandonment of farming in North Carolina recalls the warning of his friends against the Biltmore enterprise at the outset. The plan was tremendously scientific. The Vanderbilt piggery and its buttermilk-fed hogs and the hennery with its specially-dieted hens were the finest things of the sort in North Carolina, but the ham was not much superior in flavor to the ordinary sugar-cured product, and the eggs were no fuller of meat than the eggs laid by the common barnyard fowl. A dollar a dozen to produce eggs was just a trifle too scientific. The superintendents of the hens got a bigger salary than most bank clerks, but he couldn't keep the hens from striking in midwinter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Strawberry Fertilizer.

Regarding the effects of different fertilizers on strawberries, land plaster, when applied to the bed, is said to make the berries more brilliant, though lighter in color. Nitrate of soda largely increases the size of the leaves and the berriese, but the berries are said not to ripen so early. Sulphate of potash improves the size and flavor of the berries and also the color and firmness, while super-phosphate increases the yield. The kind of soil, however, is to be considered, as well as the variety of strawberry. On some soils the muriate of potash gives better results than the sulphate.

Fattening Hogs.

It is well enough to lay down the rule that 10 pounds of corn will make one pound of pork, but rules may not give the results expected unless under certain conditions. Some breeds of hogs will produce more pork on the same food than others and even with a selected breed there will be individual animals that will increase more rapidly than others. In the winter season, if the hogs are exposed, 20 or 30 pounds of corn may be required to make a pound of pork. Care and management are important, as well as breed and food.

Farm Implement Waste.

The scientific American states that about $500,000 worth of farm machinery is made and sold each year in the United States. It is said that fully one-half of this goes into the hands of men who do not know how to select it wisely or to keep it in proper condition. The waste which results runs into millions of dollars annually. In addition, implement manufacturers lose large sums in making and attempting to introduce machinery unsuited to the work it is intended to perform, with a resultant loss to both farmers and manufacturers.

Remedy for Field Mice.

The Pasteur institute, of Paris, has again done a valuable service to the community in devising a remedy for the field mice, which in the Charentes have multiplied at a terrific rate, and done enormous harm. The Danysz virus, as it is called, if properly distributed, kills 98 per cent of the mice in two weeks. It causes a contagious disease resembling typhoid, which is innocuous to all living beings except mice and rats.

Keep Down the Weeds.

After the harvest is gathered, one of the most imporant problems on the farm is how to get rid of the weeds, such as ragweeds, that spring up in the pastures and meadows. The best solution of this problem is to use the mower and use it before the weeds go to seed. Many a farmer allows his fields, meadows and pastures to grow up with ragweed. Perhaps after the seed is ripe or sufficiently developed to germinate he will go through and mow. He might almost as well have let them have their own sweet way and lay up grief for him in future years.

Of course, the best method of getting rid of weeds is to keep your land so rich that grasses will smother them out. Unfortunately, a good deal of land is not in that condition, and therefore the next best thing to do is to mow them down before the seed will germinate, using them as a mulch to protect the pastures and meadows during the drouth of late summer. Nor should the roadsides be neglected. In states where it is the duty of the supervisor to keep the weeds mowed down, be sure that he gets a notification. If he don't do it then, do it yourself. You can't afford to let your fields be polluted by weeds going to seed on the highway, or on your neighbor's highway. Don't stop with your side of the fence. Mow both sides if your neighbor won't mow his. Self-protection is one of the first laws of nature, and we can't afford to discuss our rights or our neighbor's duty while permitting a crop of weeds to get ready to pollute our farms the next season.—Wallace's Farmer.

Watering the Horses.

The following is from the California Horseman:

"Water your horses five or six times a day. They cannot get too much. You will notice a difference very quickly in the general condition of the horse, as he fattens very easily with a great quantity of pure water.

"The water should be pure. Many farmers think the water is all right so long as the horses will drink it. That is indeed a great mistake. Pure water is as essential to horses as it is to man. Impure water will impair the health of your horses enough to make them easy subjects of disease. It is enough to say that improper feeding and watering will doubtless account for over one-half of the digestive disorders met with in the horse.

"Nothing is more desirable in horses than tractability and gentleness. We often have horses that we do not value as we should until after they have passed out of our hands."

The Manure Heap.

Compost is one thing, and manure is another, though practically they are one and the same, the difference being in the mode of preparation. This preparation, however, is the real value of the compost. The very name of compost is significant of fine, well-rotted material, and it is the proper condition to which all manure heaps should be brought. Compost does not include coarse litter. That belongs to what is known as the manure heap. Compost is that portion of the manure heap that has been especially prepared for certain purposes, and for the use of those plants that thrive best when the farmer desires to devote time and attention to the production of a superior crop. But all manure heaps should be compost heaps, and when the farmer is brought to a realization of this fact he will have added 50 per cent to the value of his manure and amply repay himself for all the work performed in the making of compost.

Preparing Wheat Ground.

A. M. Ten Eyck, of the Kansas City Agricultural College, in reply to a query in the Kansas Farmer as to how to prepare wheat ground after the plow, says:

When the plowing immediately precedes the sowing of wheat, we use the subsurface packer to firm the seedbed. Usually we prefer to plow early and follow the plow with the harrow, allowing the rains to compact and firm the soil, and simply cultivating sufficiently to prepare a good seed-bed previous to sowing. If it is necessary to plow late or just previous to seeding, we prefer to plow shallow; earlier in the season we plow deeper, usually about six to seven inches in the upland soil of the station farm. A good seedbed may be prepared for wheat on land which has produced cultivated crops, such as corn or early corn, by disking and harrowing. Millet ground may be prepared in this way. In a dry fall moisture may be lacking in such soil, but in the average season good results follow sowing on land prepared in this way.

At this station we sow from five to six pecks of wheat per acre. In a good seedbed and on fertile land a bushel of wheat will do. Late-sown wheat should be seeded a little thicker than early-sown wheat, since the latter has greater opportunity to thicken up by stooling. The better the seedbed and the condition of the soil for starting the crop, the less seed it is necessary to sow. The ideal seedbed for wheat should be mellow and pulverized about as deep as the seed is sown, say three inches; below that depth the soil should be firm, but not too hard, making a good connection with the subsoil. Such a seedbed offers the most favorable condition for supplying the seed with moisture, heat and air, the necessary factors for the germination of seed and the starting of the young plants. Also, wheat will not "freeze out" so badly in a severe, open winter, planted in a firm-bottomed seedbed as it will in a mellow, loose seedbed.

Things Worth While.

Tomatoes may be trimmed of the lower branches and made to grow somewhat in the shape of a tree. The main stalks of the plants then become stocky, and are better able to bear the weight of the fruit. By supporting the vines on posts or arms more air and sunlight will enter, thus ripening the fruit more perfectly.

The hens will soon begin to moult, and will lay but few eggs during the process, which requires about three months. Old hens and early pullets begin to moult earlier than the late pullets, but all of them should have their new feathers complete before November.

Boiled potatoes with a little bran over them, a head of cabbage placed within reach of the flock, or a liver cooked and rubbed up fine, or put through a sausage mill and then mixed with mill feed, are all good to keep chickens in good health and make the hens lay at this season of the year.

A pint of linseed meal and the same of corn meal, mixed and scalded with boiling water, if given an animal at night, will sometimes prove more beneficial than any medicine that can be given. Linseed meal regulates the bowels and relieves constipation, as well as preventing scours.

Catnip is one of the most valuable plants for bees. The flowers are rich in honey, and for several months, commencing with June, yield it freely at all hours and in all kinds of weather. A patch may be easily raised from the seed that is sown the latter part of the summer or early in the spring.

The best market for corn, and many other feed stuffs, is the maw of the cow and the stomach of the hog. Feed will bring more in milk and meat than in money, and the milk and meat will sell for more than will the feed. The staple food crops of a farm should be consumed on the farm. Sell your crops to yourself and pocket the profits.

Small pig pens, for a few pigs, which

HIMALYA
(THE KOLA COMPOUND)

The African Kola Plant is Nature's Positive Cure for HAY-FEVER and ASTMA. Since its recent discovery this remarkable botanical product has come into universal use in the Hospitals of Europe and America as an unfailing specific, covering the

HAY-FEVER
—AND—
ASTHMA can be CURED.

Rev. W. H. Kelley, 317 48th St., Newport News, Va., writes that he was a helpless invalid and was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma by Himalya, after 15 years' suffering. Mr. J. F. Sardis, of Hill City, Kans., writes Jan. 25th, that Dr. J. F. Sardis, of Hill City, Kans., writes Jan. 25th, that he had Hay-Fever and Asthma for ten years and could get no relief until cured by Himalya. Mr. B. L. Cleaves, 128 Morris St., Philadelphia, writes, Jan. 16th, Doctors did me no good, but Himalya cured me. Mr. W. F. Campbell, Somerville, N. H., also writes Feb. 6th, that Himalya cured his son. Rev. Frederick F. Wyatt, the noted Evangelist, of Abilene, Texas, writes April 15th, 1905, I never had an opportunity to recommend Himalya, as it cured me of Hay-Fever and Asthma, and have never had any return of the disease.

Hundreds of others send similar testimony proving Himalya a truly wonderful remedy. As the Kola Plant is a specific constitutional cure for the disease, Hay-Fever sufferers should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a remedy which will positively cure them. To prove the power of this new botanical discovery, if you suffer from Hay-Fever or Asthma, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write today to the Kola Importing Co., 1162 Broadway, New York.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Madonna in Art."

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us something of the Madonna in art? C. K., Rudd, Ia.

The Madonna has been an inexhaustible theme for the artists of the world, among all masters as well as among modern painters. If we comprehend the above question our inquirer would like a description of some of the paintings, a task that would be impossible of performance in these columns, as our space would be exhausted before we could complete brief descriptions of even the most noted of Madonna paintings. It does not require an artistic instinct to see in the theme great opportunities for creating masterpieces. The birth of Christ is a beautiful story, and to old masters have drawn many inspiring pictures, in which the infant Christ always appears. Those of the Madonna without the child belong only to modern art, the most celebrated of these being Murillo's "Conception."

Western Canada.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give me some information in regard to the climatic conditions of western Canada, especially Manitoba and Alberta? What are the homestead laws of that country?—G. C. P., Garrettsville, O.

Canada is a country with a marked variety of climates. The western, more especially the Pacific coast region, has decidedly moist climate. The peninsula lying between Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Lake Huron has the finest climate, in which fruits, shrubs and flowers may be grown that cannot stand the climate elsewhere. The Mackenzie river district, located in the region of the Peace River, where the temperature throughout the year is remarkably genial—possesses a climate suitable for agriculture almost to the Arctic ocean. The climate of Manitoba in winter is cold, the mercury sometimes falling to 30 degrees below zero; but the province has few violent storms and is healthful. The summer months are warm, the mercury sometimes rising to 90 degrees. In the province of Alberta there is no great rain or snow, and the temperatures are extreme, but the dry atmosphere makes them easier to endure than much less severe temperatures in the damper east. It is mainly a grazing district, with many large cattle ranches. In the sheltered valleys some farming is done. We know nothing about the homestead laws of Canada. Some information might be obtained on this subject by addressing Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior.

President Roosevelt's Church.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell through your paper of what church President Roosevelt is a member?—H. L. Union City, Ind.

We cannot be positive, but believe that President Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed church.

Cement Mortar.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly print the formula for mixing Portland cement mortar for cement sidewalks, or other concrete work requiring extra hardness?—W. E. K., N. Girard, Pa.

In mixing concrete, such as is used for sidewalks, building foundations, etc., the mixture of sand and cement is termed the matrix, and the broken stone or other material is styled aggregate, and is composed of slag, coke, broken bricks, gravel or pebbles. The ideal aggregate is broken, sharply angular and irregular stone, as its material mixes better with the matrix than rounded pebbles, minute particles of which move more freely, as shell or ice. The proportions of the various parts are approximately are: 1 part of cement, 1 to 2 parts of sand, and 4 to 6 parts of aggregate, but no fixed form is to be followed, the true rule being that the cement paste is to be thoroughly incorporated with and coating each particle and that the matrix thus formed shall fill all interstices in the aggregate. In the process of mixture there are two extreme methods of watering, one very wet and the other scarcely more than moist. Before one undertakes to consult some person who has had practical experience in this class of work.

Cyrus, the Younger.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Cyrus, the Younger.—T. P. R., Jamestown, W. Va.

Cyrus, the Younger, king of Persia, was born about 424 B. C., and died 401 B. C. He was the second son of Darius Nothus, or Ochus, and at the age of 15 obtained the supreme power over all the provinces of Asia Minor. His ambition displayed itself early, and when, after his father's death (404 B. C.), his elder brother, Artaxerxes Memnon, ascended the throne Cyrus formed a conspiracy against him, which was, however, discovered. He was arrested by his brother and condemned to death, but at the intercession of his mother was released and made governor of Asia Minor. Here Cyrus assembled a numerous army to make war on his brother and dethrone him. Being informed of the design Artaxerxes marched against Cyrus with a much larger army. In the plains of Curnaxa, in the province of Babylon, the two armies encountered each other, in the battle that ensued the troops of Cyrus were at first victorious, but the fruits of the victory were lost through the death of Cyrus himself in the battle.

John D. Rockefeller.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a sketch of John D. Rockefeller? Has more than one place of residence?—C. S., Richford, Vt.

John D. Rockefeller was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. After an education in the public schools of Cleveland, he there entered a mercantile establishment as clerk, and subsequently was made cashier and bookkeeper. In 1858 he became a member of the firm of Clark & Rockefeller, and in 1863 the firm entered the oil business as Rockefeller, Clark & Company, built the Standard Oil works at Cleveland in 1865, and in 1867 the various interests in which he and his brother William were concerned were consolidated in one corporation. In 1870 the Standard Oil company was incorporated, with John D. Rockefeller as president. Increasing business led to the formation, in 1881, of the Standard Oil trust, which was dissolved in 1892. Since that time Rockefeller has continued in control of the various separate companies in which he is the principal stockholder. Mr. Rockefeller has a residence in Cleveland and one in New York. He spends the summer at the former home.

Cause of Volcanic Action.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the cause of volcanic action, and what keeps volcanoes in a state of eruption? Why do they sometimes stop awhile and then commence again? Tell all you can about them.—H. T. B., Patrick, N. C.

A volcano is an opening in the crust of the earth from which proceeds heated gases, sometimes in flames, volumes of steam, eruptions of ashes mixed with scoriae and large stones which are often red hot, and of molten rock, called lava. There are many theories as to the cause of volcanic action. In early times, the rising cloud of dust attending an eruption, lit by the glow of the lava, came readily to be regarded as mingled smoke and flame, and blacksmith gods were thought to have their forges in the subterranean regions. The view now popularly accepted is that internal heat, which increases toward the earth's center, causes evolution of a great body of elastic vapor, which expanding and seeking an outlet where there is the least resistance, manifests itself in the upheavals and explosions of an eruption. The body of vapor is thought to be derived from the superficial mass of the earth, become hydrated, or combined with water. Such action, as well as the presence of the molten rock known as lava, is accounted for by vast internal displacements, bringing the inner crust, with its high temperature, near the surface. Volcanoes are generally found in areas where the earth's crust is of an inferior strength. These areas are naturally ocean basins, the territory bordering on such basins, or the ranges of mountains marking or flanking the outlines of the continents. The phenomena of volcanic activity are numerous and varied. A great portion of the material upheaved in an eruption is lava. The kinds of rock composing this are largely silica and silicates. When lava is imperfectly fused, and large quantities of steam are present, the lava becomes, as it approaches nearer the surface, filled with bubbles, which continue to expand, lightening the lava and facilitating its upward movement. At the surface the lava is torn apart by the steam, the fragments being hurled high in the air. These fragments are known as cinders, or, when finer, ashes. There are also numerous accessory phenomena, such as earthquakes, electric and magnetic disturbances, and various acoustic manifestations. The explanations of these phenomena have not as yet been satisfactorily reached. One of the most remarkable examples was the disturbance of the magnetic field throughout the world which accompanied the Pelee eruption of May 8, 1902.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Editor Question Bureau: If it is a fair question, please explain wireless telegraphy, how messages are sent by wireless?—S. P. G., Gilman, Minn.

To make clear the workings of wireless telegraphy to the person who does not possess a thorough knowledge of physical science is next to an impossible task. This question comes up frequently and we recall having endeavored to answer it in the Bureau not long since. Briefly, it may be said that electrical vibrations have two different qualities—intensity and quantity. The wireless telegraph current is one of intensity. When a message is sending by wireless telegraphy, there is a tremendous phenonenon of "sparking" and other electrical disturbances. The current induced is one of intensity, not of quantity. This intensity carries it for thousands of miles. It would require a thorough study of electricity and an acquaintance with the apparatus used in sending wireless messages to understand the subject. We know that a wireless apparatus aboard a ship in mid-ocean will produce a current of electricity that will carry a message; that it will be recorded by an instrument ashore. This is a proven fact, but why it is so and how it is done is largely a theory, with which we must rest content until science more satisfactorily explains the phenomenon.

Far-Away Manila.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you say something about the cost of living in the Philippines? What is the distance from this country to the islands?—R. T. P., Delman, Kan.

With practically the same degree of comfort, the cost of living in the Philippines is said, by those who have had experience, to be more in the Philippines than in the United States. The distance from San Francisco to Manila, by the most direct steamboat course, is about 6,700 miles.

Tanner, Colored Artist.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a sketch of Tanner, the negro artist? A. L. N., Leslie, Mich.

Henry Ossawa Tanner, the artist, was a son of Benjamin Tucker Tanner, an African Methodist bishop. He was born at Pittsburg June 21, 1859. He studied under Thomas Eakins at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Subsequently removing to Paris, he became the pupil of Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant. In the Salon of 1896 he received honorable mention and a third-class medal in 1897. He was awarded the Walter Lippincot prize, Philadelphia, in 1900; second medal, Paris exposition, in the same year, and is represented by paintings in the Luxembourg, the Wilstach collection, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Tanner was married in London, England, December 14, 1899. His present residence is in Paris.

Hamish MacCunn.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me something of MacCunn, the Scottish composer?—E M., LaGrange, Ind.

Hamish MacCunn was born in Greenock, Scotland, March 22, 1868. He was educated in Greenock and at the Royal College of Music, London, made his debut in the musical world in 1887, and in 1888 became a junior professor of harmony in the Royal Academy of Music, which position he resigned in 1894. He was director of the Hemstead Conservative Orchestra society in 1892. He has attained high rank as a composer. His productions are rich in melody, and he has a remarkable command of an orchestra. His work is said to be typically Scottish in character and choice of subject. Among the most important of his numerous works are overtures, etc.: The Land of the Mountain and the Flood; Chief Ivor; The Dance of Yarrow; The Ship o' the Fiend," and the operas, Jeannie Daens, and Diarmid.

Is Roosevelt a Teetotaler?

Editor Question Bureau: I desire to submit the following question: Is or is not President Roosevelt a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks?—S. T. F., Willey, W. Va.

Really, we do not know, and if the opportunity presented itself we would not ask President Roosevelt if he were a total abstainer from all intoicating drinks. It is enough for us, and should be enough for every American citizen who takes pride in the President, to know that he is a fine mental and physical specimen of American manhood, that he is an outspoken advocate of what he believes to be right and never hesitates to condemn a wrong. President Roosevelt is a temperance man, and he has taken ossacion to publicly denounce the evils of intemperance. The influence of such a man is worth more to the youth of the country than the loud clamoring of an army of cranks.

The Aurora Borealis.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell us something about the northern light, and the scientific theory regarding it?—H. S. K., Westend, Va.

There is often observed near the northern horizon, usually a short time after sunset, a dark segment of a circle, surrounded by a brilliant arch of white or fiery light. This arch is often separated into several concentric arches, leaving the dark segment visible between them. In high latitudes columns of light, of the most variegated and beautiful colors, shoot up toward the zenith, and sometimes masses like sheaves of light are scattered in all directions. A sort of fiery coronet is afterward formed about the zenith, by the meeting of all the columns of light. At this time the spectacle is magnificent. The light after this grows fainter and more tranquil. This faintness and tranquility, however, are only temporary, for the phenomena are soon repeated, the oscillations of the columns of light, the formation of the corona, and the like, though with a thousand variations. At length the motion wholly ceases, the light is collected about the northern horizon, the dark segment vanishes, and nothing is left but a strong brightness in the north, which gradually fades away. These brilliant appearances are attended, in high latitudes, with loud noises described as resembling a hissing and crackling of fireworks. This appearance has received the name of northern light because, on account of our position on the earth, we see it chiefly in the north. A similar appearance was seen in the south, in 1773, by Cook's sailors, and later travelers have observed the same. These phenomena might therefore be called polar lights. Scientists are of different opinions as to the cause of the aurora. It is, however, satisfactorily explained to be within the region of our atmosphere. One scientist has ascribed it to the reflection of the sun and moon by the clouds of snow and needles of ice, which are constantly floating in the atmosphere of the frigid zone. Another supposed it to proceed from the atmosphere of the sun. Still another ascribed it to magnetism, and its remarkable influence on the needle has been generally observed. Franklin attributed it to electricity. Biot, who was sent to Shetland Islands, in 1817, by the French Academy of Sciences, to determine the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds, had an opportunity, August 27 of the same year, of observing the aurora borealis in its splendor at the island of Unst. On this occasion he ascribed to the phenomenon a volcanic origin. The general opinion at present is that the aurora is an electric phenomenon; and there is manifestly an intimate connection between it and the magnetism of the earth, as the magnetic needle is always greatly disturbed during a brilliant display of the aurora.

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Mary had been so uncompromisingly practical and deliberate in making preparations for her marriage, that romance was the last thing to be suspected of lurking in her soul. Her marriage meant the losing of a valuable member of the household, where, for several years, her capabilities had kept the wheels running smoothly. She was not a servant, but rather a housekeeper who held the family interests close at heart, and regarded those with whom she lived as "her people," receiving a like regard from them in return.

Her courtship was a long one. Occasionally there would be breaks in the regularity of His visits, at which breaks, the family, while not wishing Mary disappointment, would inwardly take hope that nothing serious was meant by His attentions. During these lapses of devotion, Mary would be unusually silent and a little uncertain in temper, this state of mind continuing until He began coming again in the evenings which were known in the household as "the nights for Mary's beau."

After awhile these interruptions ceased and Mary's young man was ever constant. His visits continued for some time without apparent developments, but at last, a complete understanding having evidently been reached, Mary officially announced her engagement.

Her marriage was something in the remote future, she insisted. She should not marry until they had a house of their own to go into; one that should be built after their own plans, and paid for out of their own savings. The choice of Mary's heart apparently coincided with her views, and proved himself a patient lover.

The family, after recovering from the disturbing news of Mary's sometime departure, found consolation in the thought that it was a long way off; she was still in the house and something might happen to keep her there indefinitely.

Mary, always frugal and saving, had a bank account.

"I shall put her engagement it was no longer to her merely money. Instead it represented carpets and curtains and various other house furnishings.

"We shall get nothing but what we have the cash to pay for," Mary often said, and the family enthusiastically applauded her wishes. Practical sense like that meant the prolonged stay of Mary, since the home she stipulated for must be built from the ground up. The impetuous side of love's young dream did not appeal to Mary. Doubtless she loved the man she was to marry, and doubtless she had told him so, but she never gave a hint of it to others. He continued filling his engagements with her on his "regular nights," and occasionally they went out somewhere together, though their pleasure excursions were few and far between, as they took money which might better be laid away for the home building.

Lulled into fancied security by the uninterrupted order of things, the family forgot to take heed of time's swift passing, and, while it was to be expected, it was none the less a shock when Mary, with an unusually happy smile brightening her face, announced, "they've begun on the foundation."

Mary was really to be married. Actual preparations were under way and tangible proof was afforded by the hole in the ground, forming the beginning of Mary's future home. Of course there were delays to be counted on, and the whims and vagaries of carpenters and plumbers, but the inevitable was in sight and so far Mary had not once spoken of the ceremonies she might wish to attend her wedding.

"I'm not going to get any new clothes except a dress to be married in. I'll have a silk of some kind, and that will last me for best for a long time," she said when interrogated on the subject.

The house and its furnishing made the stronger appeal and she would discuss the faults and merits of kitchen ranges with far more enthusiasm than she gave to gowns and millinery. As the house slowly arose on its foundations, its walls and interior revealed the characteristics of Mary. There was nothing for ornament but there was much for practical convenience and comfort. It was only a cottage, but its few rooms were wide and airy and provided with the best of modern improvements that represented utility.

Naturally, Mary was proud of her house and much interested in its construction, but outwardly her mind was given to the home she was about to leave. As the day for her marriage drew near, instead of being occupied with her own affairs, it was those of the family she seemed to hold in greater consideration. She went about the house from garret to basement, setting it in order. She used every effort to find some one to take her place, and, failing in this, she left as little as possible to be done after her departure. To be sure, the plan for her wedding did not require much time for thought, since it was exceedingly simple and bare of pretentious detail. She was to get up early in the morning, put on the brown silk gown she had selected to be married in, and be driven to church for the ceremony. That was all.

The church was but the distance of a block away, and it was only in this instance that Mary relaxed her practicality. She wanted to drive there in a carriage. And then came out the sole bit of romance she had associated with her wedding.

One of the stables in the town where she lived owned a handsomely appointed carriage, which, when it was in service, was drawn by two showy sorrel horses with long white tails and manes. It was a spectacular sort of turnout, kept sacred to state occasions. To ride in this on her wedding morning was Mary's heart's desire.

"I always wanted to ride behind those white-tailed horses," she confessed, blushing a little at what she feared was foolishness; "I think they're awfully stylish, and that hack is just grand!"

To glimpse this touch of unsuspected romance in Mary's nature was a joy to the family and she was encouraged in her longing for this bit of purple.

"Did you tell Mr. Elwin you wanted the carriage with the sorrel horses?" she was asked.

Ordinarily Mary's young man was spoken of as Him or He, but this was a matter of unusual moment.

"Yes," Mary answered, "he just sort of laughed and said he hated to ask for anything special, but he'd tell them to send the best they had. I do hope they'll send those white-tailed horses and that grand hack," she said, wistfully.

The June sun shone graciously on the morning of Mary's wedding day. She was up at five o'clock, and when she was dressed in the crisp newness of her brown silk gown "that would do for best a long time," she was neat and trim, and pretty, too, with the pink color in her cheeks which excitement had painted there.

The members of the family, posted at the windows when it came time for Him and the carriage, were sincerely glad when the white-tailed sorrels, in glittering harness, drawing the shining "hack," came dashing up to the door. There was a smile of ineffable content on Mary's face when she took her place in the carriage, and the smile was still there when she leaned out to wave goodbye to those who were watching.

They drove to the church, the long way round, and when the marriage ceremony was over, they drove to the home of one of His relatives, unable to attend the wedding. Then they drove to their own home, and it was to Mary as a royal progress, since she was riding in the "grand hack," drawn by the white-tailed sorrels.

Mary takes married life calmly and is as practical as ever. She keeps her home in immaculate neatness and prepares His meals with unfailing regularity. She talks of canning fruit and making preserved and of the things she shall buy for their home when they have the money. Now, it is plainly and scantily furnished. Apparently Mary has no thought for useless decoration, but somehow, sometime, that touch of romance in Mary's nature is going to reveal itself in an unlooked for way again.

Battle of Monmouth.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us something about the battle of Monmouth, and did Washington use any profane language in this battle, or in any other battle, or at any time?—C. F. R., Dewey, Va.

The battle of Monmouth took place at Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., June 28, 1778. Sir Henry Clinton, acting under orders from the British ministry, evacuated Philadelphia, which had been occupied by his army since the preceding September, and proceeded across New Jersey toward Brunswick, with a view of embarking on the Raritan. On hearing of this movement, Washington broke up his camp at Valley Forge, and, having sent forward some light troops to harass the enemy, started in pursuit. Owing to excessive heat the march of both armies was slow. At Allentown, Clinton turned to the right by a road leading through Freehold to Sandy Hook, to embark at the latter place; and Washington, who had hitherto been deterred by the advice of his officers, and particularly of General Charles Lee, from attacking the enemy, determined at once to give him battle. The evening of the 27th found the main body of the enemy encamped on high ground near Monmouth court house, while the American advance, about 4,000 strong, under Lee, was posted at Englishtown, five miles distant, with the main body about three miles in the rear. The command of the advance had originally been given to Lafayette, with the consent of Lee, but the latter subsequently applied for and obtained it. Early on the 28th, Early engaged the rear division of the enemy, his orders being to hold it in check until the main body under Washington could come up. The Americans were advancing rapidly with the main body, received the first intimation of this movement in the crowds of fugitives who poured along the road. Exasperated at the failure of Lee to execute his orders, he rode up to that general and reprimanded him. Then he re-formed them and hastened back to bring up the main body. Lee, resuming his command, held his position with spirit until compelled to retire, and brought off his troops in good order. The main body, which had meanwhile taken a favorable position on an eminence, with a morass in front and a wood in the rear, opened an effective cannonade on the British. The latter, after an ineffectual effort to turn the American left under Lord Stirling, directed their chief efforts against the right commanded by Greene, where Wayne, under cover of an orchard, was harassing their center by a galling fire. To dislodge him, Colonel Monckton advanced with a column of Royal Grenadiers, but fell at the head of his troops, who were repulsed at considerable loss. The enemy at length fell back to the ground occupied by Lee in the morning, and her Washington was preparing to follow them when the approach of night and the exhaustion of his men induced him to defer the execution of his plan until morning. During the night Clinton effected a noiseless retreat, and at daybreak was many miles away from the scene of battle. The excessive heat and the fatigued condition of the troops rendered a pursuit impracticable, and the royal army was suffered to proceed unmolested to the place of embarkation. The American loss in this engagement was 69 killed and 160 wounded, the British 200 killed and 100 prisoners, including wounded. The total British loss by desertions and the casualties of battle during the march through New Jersey has been estimated at 2,000. For his conduct in battle Lee was court-martialed and suspended for one year from his command.

Did Washington use profane language? History does not record the profanity of great men. There is, however, a tradition that Washington possessed a vocabulary of expletives that he used when occasion seemed to demand. If this is true, there was certainly occasion at the battle of Monmouth for him to make use of a few choice specimens. But we must not inquire too minutely into the habits of our great men. It is of more importance that we study their immortal deeds, and allow the little weaknesses of human nature to pass unnoticed.

Miscellaneous.

P. M. K., Howry, Va.: Kindly do not ask us to interpret or construe wills. That is a matter for the courts. A good lawyer will advise you. That is his business.

M. D. P., Jonesboro, Ark.: If we knew the name of the man you refer to we might possibly give you a sketch of his life, but it is doubtful.

S. W. W., Genoa, O.: Of the places you name Shanghai alone has an American consul. He is John Goodnow.

E. W., Bellevue, Mich.: Princeton college is located at Princeton, N. J.

L. J. M., Fitzgerald, Ga.: You did not send your full name as required. However, if you will look up the issue of The Blade of May 25, 1905, you will find an answer to your question.

E. A. C., Augusta, Mich.: We have no such list as you ask for. We would suggest that you endeavor to find something original.

E. N., Sumner, Ill.: Take your Blade of September 14, and on the first page you will find an interesting article on "Ohio's Rural Schools," written by a man of practical experience. You will find suggestions there that will be of greater benefit to you than any we could make, inasmuch as we have no practical knowledge of rural schools.

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DOES A WHOLE MAN'S WORK

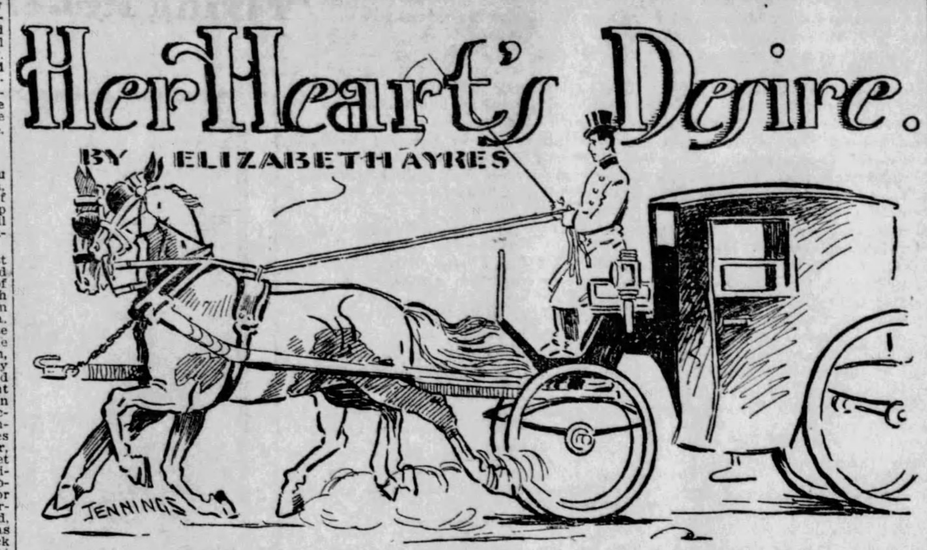
Charlie Loss, of West Almond, has a bad breach, one leg off just below the knee, one eye blind, and is not very well. And yet he has done forty acres of having, put in twelve acres of buckwheat, eight acres of oats, five acres of potatoes, four of barley, and a quarter acre of beans. Besides he milks and takes care of a dairy of eleven cows, has the job of drawing the cheese from the factory to Almond, which averages eighteen cheese per day during the season. All the help he has had is his father, who is old and unable to do much besides chores, and his mother sometimes helps milk.—Exchange item in Friendship (N. Y.) Register.

A PUZZLING FIND.

Some very curious iron hippo sandals of Roman origin, which were brought to light some time ago in the course of the extensive excavations which have been in progress in the neighborhood of Moorfields and London wall, have been added to the collection of antiquities in the Guildhall Museum.

Although believed to be horseshoes, there is a wide divergence of opinion among antiquaries as to the real use to which they were put. Some, indeed, owing to their peculiar shape, have actually supposed them to be hanging lamp stands of a kind which were much in vogue at the period.

Others have suggested that they were wheel shoes, or skids, which were attached to military wagons at a time when such vehicles were built without wheels, and merely rested upon a couple of shafts protruding from the rear.—London Daily Telegraph.



Her Heart's Desire.

THE WINNING STROKE

If more than ordinary skill in playing brings the honors of the game to the winning player, so exceptional merit in a remedy ensures the commendation of the well informed, and as a reasonable amount of outdoor life and recreation is conducive to the health and strength, so does a perfect laxative tend to one's improvement in cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches, etc. It is all important, however, in selecting a laxative, to choose one of known quality and excellence, like the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., a laxative which sweetens and cleanses the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after effects, as it acts naturally and gently on the internal organs, simply assisting nature when nature needs assistance, without griping, irritating or debilitating the internal organs in any way, as it contains nothing of an objectionable or injurious nature. As the plants which are combined with the figs in the manufacture of Syrup of Figs are known to physicians to act most beneficially upon the system, the remedy has met with their general approval as a family laxative, a fact well worth considering in making purchases.

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The Sunday School.

A LIFE'S JUDGMENT DAYS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 1 is "Daniel and Belshazzar," Dan. v:17-30.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Every day is a judgment day. Man stands before some human judgment bar—the tribunal of public opinion, or the eyes of a little child, or the estimate of a single unsuspected person—almost every hour of his life. Talk of the solemnity of the Great Assize, when the Infinite Judge delivers his eternal verdict; can that be really any more a matter of present concern than these day-by-day judgments? The latter may be made occasions of improvement; the Judgment Day is final, the sum of all the other true judgments that have been passed upon us in the course of years. Then a man considers that his entire progress in life is through a lane of judgment bars he is bound to look upon living as a serious business.

And every minute may be momentous, the deciding one of destiny. Even the house of feasting may in an instant take on the grim and terrible aspect of a judgment hall, as it did with Belshazzar, king of Babylon.

Doom was never farther from the young king's mind than on that night of reveling. All the lavish splendor of the most luxurious court of the age surrounded him. Turn his eyes which way he would and he beheld the trophies of subdued kingdoms. The very vessels from which the rich wines were drunk had once been the objects of reverence in Jehovah's temple. Light, perfumes, flowers, beauty, wit, and all the pomp and sumptuousness that unlimited wealth and power could command enriched the scene. A thousand nobles, by attitude and speech, poured sycophancy's honey into the ear of the great king. Never had Belshazzar felt more dominant than on this night of royal roystering.

The Hand of Doom.

Many artists have tried to picture what followed. In Boston is an unfinished painting upon which an able artist toiled for twelve years without being able to catch the expression of horror and awe and bewilderment and despair which appeared upon all faces at the sight of a weird miracle which befell without a word of warning. For across the wall of the banqueting room were written letters of light, before which the brilliant illumination of the palace paled, a mysterious message. The beholders saw it written by a hand, only the fingers of which were visible.

The sense of the presence of an unseen penman, the consciousness that back of the fingers was a hand and an arm and a Presence, was even more terrifying than the cabalistic inscription itself. The divine withholdings are as impressive as the divine revelations.

This dramatic event is a familiar story, even to little children. The wonder of it grips the imagination; and "the handwriting upon the wall" has become one of the stereotyped phrases of common speech. It has conveyed the truth of the inevitableness of divine judgment to myriads of hearts.

With Knees Knocking.

The plight of the king was pitiable. He was panic-stricken to the core of his small soul. The simple record of the Holy Writ seldom has more vividly than a volume of fine writing could do. "Then the king's countenance was changed in him, and his thoughts troubled him; and the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another. The king cried aloud to bring in the enchanters, and the Chaldeans and the soothsayers." The king spake and said to the wise men of Babylon: "Whoever shall read this writing, and show me the interpretation thereof, shall be clothed with purple, and have a chain of gold about his neck, and shall be the third ruler in the kingdom." The wise men were baffled. The letters that glowed upon the wall before the cowering court were beyond their power to comprehend; they could not even make a shrewd guess. Then to the help of the king came the queen, as wives are in the habit of coming with best counsel to perplexed husbands. She was not the son of a woman to attend the carousal, being more of a queen than Belshazzar was a king. Her advice was to consult Daniel, who apparently had dropped out of public view since Nebuchadnezzar's death.

No sooner said than done, and the monarch found himself face to face with that rare counsellor, a man who dared to tell, unblinkingly, the whole truth to one who had been surrounded by sycophants and flatterers. And the prophet of Jehovah towered above the king in loftiness of character and true royalty of spirit as an oak tree towers above a waving bush.

One Man's Vindication.

There are some men, like Daniel, who are not ornaments to luxurious banquets. They are counted "slow" by the easy-going crowd. The serious minded man, with strong convictions, does not shine among the gay and careless throng. What loneliness he may suffer on this account only he and God know; nevertheless, he need not question the wisdom of his course. For in spiritual emergencies men do not turn for counsel and comfort to the merrymaker, the most lavish spender, or the best boon companions, but to the serious souls who have walked apart. There was no hope for King Belshazzar in the ranks of his fellow-feasters. Not the gay, but the good, are the healers of hearts. It is better to be a friend in trouble than a companion in revelry; more significant and more desirable to be united to the house of mouring than to the house of feasting. This is life's real appraisement and also its record. Daniel had long been out of the splendid life of the court; but in this tremendous emergency he was found worthy to be its central figure and helper. Great indeed is such a vindication.

The End of a World-Wonder.

It was a dire message which Daniel uttered as the interpretation of the dazzling supernatural handwriting upon the palace wall. First, he spurned the king's proffer of gifts; to be a friend of Jehovah was reward enough. Moreover he saw the real powerlessness of this deemed monarch who so pompously offered his treasures and honors.

While the court listened breathless with strained, fearful and expectant countenances, Daniel spoke, first rehearsing the failure of Nebuchadnezzar to give Jehovah His due; how before that king was punished. Then, in the spirit of Elijah, he arraigned King Belshazzar, before whom he stood. He drew a scathing picture of the king's unkingliness, of his vaunting conceit, of his sensual debauch and of his praise of the gods of gold and silver and brass and iron and stone, coupled with a defiance of the living God, and the profanation of the temple vessels. Because of this vaunting pride and mockery, and of his denial of first place to Jehovah, a hand was sent by the latter to write its message of judgment before the king's eyes.

The words which Babylon's wisdom had found incomprehensible were, Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," the Aramic for "Numbered, numbered, weighed and divisions." Or, in Daniel's own rendering, "Mene; God hath numbered thy kingdom and brought it to an end. Tekel, thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting. Pere, thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians."

Babylon, the world's metropolis, with its wondrous hanging gardens, which are still considered one of the seven wonders of the world, Babylon, the impregnable, the mistress of the known earth, was doomed. The story is written here and in Herodotus' history, and in clay tablets that are even now being dug up from the heap of dirt that marks the site of this once proud city. God's judgment is sure, as the mound of earth where archaeologists now delve for relics of what was once Babylon the great, eloquently testifies. Its doom must be the doom of all who will not give God his proper place.

MOTOR SPEEDING IN HIGHWAYS

A Practice It Would Be Well to Do Away With.

Automobilists in various parts of the country are complaining of what they are pleased to call the "unreasoning prejudice" which the public shows toward them. That a prejudice against motor cars, as they are driven over our highways by many of those who use them, is coming into existence seems to be probable, but that it is unreasoning is far from being the truth.

The average motorist takes no pleasure in his sport unless he is driving his machine at a very high rate of speed, and in doing so disregarding the rights of all those who would use the same roads he uses. Apparently he has come to consider himself as entitled to the privilege of violating all speed regulations laid down by the law, and when he kills or maims people who get in his way he often seeks to evade responsibility by immediate flight. The attitude which he appears to take is that he himself should be shielded from anything that may cause him annoyance, while the rights of others are unworthy of notice. Yet when the courtesies which he is sometimes compelled to ask are withheld by those to whom he has been systematically discourteous in the past he at once begins to talk about unreasonable prejudice and bucolic stupidity. An automobilist may run over a man and leave the victim dying in a lonely road without feeling that he has done anything to cause remark, but if wayfarers should leave him to perish under his overturned car his fellow motorists would probably feel that the occasion required them to make some comment.

In these circumstances it is not strange, as the number of automobiles increases, that the call for restrictive measures as regards speed is becoming more imperative. There have been so many serious accidents of late in racing on enclosed tracks that this practice seems likely to be altogether abandoned on the initiative of the automobilists themselves. The risks are becoming too great to be pleasing to contemplate. Is it a matter for wonder, then, that the number of accidents in which the sufferers are those who are entitled to the free use of the highways should lead the public to believe that driving motor cars over our streets at a racing speed is a practice that it would be well to do away with also?—Providence Journal.

Balancing the Argument.

The lawyer for the plaintiff had finished his argument, and counsel for the defense stepped forward to speak, when the new judge interrupted him. His eyes were wide open and filled with wonder and admiration for the plea of the plaintiff.

"Defendant need not speak," he said. "Plaintiff wins."

"But, your honor," said the attorney for the defendant, "at least let me present my case."

"Well, go ahead, then," said the judge wearily.

The lawyer went ahead. When he had finished the judge gaped in even greater astonishment.

"Don't it beat all!" he exclaimed. "Now defendant wins."—Green Bag.

He Did His Best.

Don't be disappointed if the paper is not better than usual or not so good this week, as the old king Hornet has been away most of the time trying his hand at the statehood business, and

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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LACE CURTAIN PREMIUMS

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in October.

We cannot offer a more satisfactory premium for clubs this season than the lace curtains which have proved so satisfactory in connection with our club offers of the past three years. More than twenty thousand of our subscribers have had curtains from us for clubs, and they wish us to supply them again this season. The manufacturers have our orders for a largely increased number to be delivered us during eight months, beginning with September, 1905.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By October 1st the many subscribers expiring during October should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to October subscribers only, and thirty days later the November people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any October subscribers fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by October third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accebted before November 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with October subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every October name, and an equal number of new ones.

PEACE AGAIN PREVAILS.

All the world will rejoice that Sweden and Norway has reached a friendly agreement and that the dissolution is to be effected in a peaceable manner. The differences hung mainly on the question of fortifying the borders between the countries, which seems ridiculous to the outsider. For whatever the wisdom of the policy of separation there can be no doubt of the wisdom of these two nations sustaining relations of interdependence.

Instead of fortifying the borders between Sweden and Norway, each should fortify its accessible coast from the stranger. Neither ought to be in danger from the other. Whatever their political differences, they have common interests that should make them good neighbors.

From the day that Norway seceded, The Blade has been of the opinion that the dissolution would be affected without bloodshed. Several times the opposing armies were on the verge of conflict, but cooler counsel prevailed, and now negotiations have reached a point where it may be said that the crisis is past.

The spirit of peace that is enveloping the powers of the earth is extending also to the weaker nations. With Norway and Sweden once more on friendly terms, with the difficulty between the Armenians and the Tartars adjusted, and with the Moroccan incident rapidly shaping itself to meet the approval of the interested parties, it would indeed appear that it is to be peace on earth.

PATTISON'S OPENING GUN.

Pattison has spoken. The man who heads the Democratic ticket has thrown off the mask of reserve and stands out before the people in the attitude of a petitioner, asking for votes. The sphinx has opened his mouth.

Candidate Pattison's speech at Newark is described as the opening gun of the campaign and it should therefore show the line of talk that the Democratic orators will use to convince the electorate of Ohio that there should be a change of administration. And yet, strip Patterson's speech of its one feature and it might as well have been left unspoken. The feature was his discussion of bosses and corruption.

"Turn the rascals out!" That was Mr. Pattison's argument. Is it not familiar to you? Have we not heard that same old cry from time immemorial? Whenever the Democracy cannot find a war issue or a money issue or a tariff issue that it dares tackle, it goes out before the people and claims the medal for honesty. It puts on the sheep's clothing and points to the other fellow as the wolf.

The ruse is not altogether senseless. It succeeded for Hoadley and again for Campbell, but after these men had been in power for a brief period the people were glad enough to turn them out. The history of Ohio is proof of the danger arising from Democratic rule. Republican administrations have been business-like and economical. The state has thrived under them. Its treasury has grown fat. One Democratic governor can undo the good work of several Republican governors. We wouldn't call it dishonesty, but rather inefficiency that has marked the administration of Democratic governors. Not one in recent years has left the treasury in as good condition as he found it. The finances in Ohio are today stronger than ever before, largely as a result of Herrick's management. Yet the people are asked to make a change to give Democracy another trial. Evidently its leaders credit the taxpayers with possessing short memories.

"The stealing of the public funds is a great crime," says Mr. Pattison parrot-like, as if he had made a great discovery. Since when did the people appoint Democracy to run down graft and corruption? Their orators point with pride to Folk, of Missouri, apparently unmindful of the fact that the Democratic leaders in that state used every influence in their power to pull their governor off. They didn't want him to expose the rottenness and corruption that was flourishing in the Democratic stronghold. But grant them their Folk, have we not our Dineen in Illinois who is quite as active in his way? Have we not our Weaver who is driving the Philadelphia thieves out in to the open? And finally have we not our Roosevelt who first moved against the political thief and encouraged Folk and Dineen and Weaver? It was a Republican president who began the crusade against public thieving — a crusade that is extending to all parts of the country. The Republican party in nation and in state has always proved its capacity and willingness to turn the rascals out, whether they were Republicans or Democrats.

Mr. Pattison talked against bossism, but he was careful to define it as Coxism. He said nothing about McLeanism or Johnsonism. Yet McLean was for years absolute dictator of Ohio Democracy, while Cox has never been able to extend his dominion beyond the borders of Hamilton county. Tom Johnson holds Cleveland as in the hollow of his hand. He has piled up a debt under which the taxpayers of the city are groaning for relief, and he has planned for a long while to succeed McLean. Then there is the bossism of Tammany, a purely spoils organizattion, and there is Dunne, of Chicago, who hopes to become the boss of the Windy City through his advocacy of immediate municipal ownership. Cox is the peer of them all, as a clever and astute politician, but the Republicans of Ohio have held him back. As long as Hamilton county endures him he will be a factor in politics and no longer. And he owes his prominence there quite as much to Democrats as to Republicans.

So it is to be a specious campaign on the part of Pattison and his cohorts. There is to be no joining of issues on questions that are vital to the taxpayers of Ohio, but an attempt to stampede them by false cries of "wolf," "wolf."

GOV. HERRICK'S FRANKNESS.

In harmony with the record of his whole life, Governor Herrick didn't dodge at Bellefontaine any of the issues that the opposition in Ohio has brought forward. He met each and everyone with a candor that was convincing and with an argument that was logical.

He took up the various items connected with his administration and proved that he has given a good account of his stewardship. The financial condition of the state treasury has never been better and is in marked contrast with its condition at the close of the terms of Hoadley and Campbell, Democratic governors.

He defied those who have charged him with being subject to the dictation of Cox to name an instance in proof of their claim.

He discussed his connection with the Brannock bill, took up the amendments that had been put in at his suggestion and maintained that because of them, the bill had been made fair and operative, receiving the indorsement of the Supreme court and proving efficient in its application.

Even while Pattison at Newark was disclaiming that other than local issues could be injected into the campaign, Governor Herrick was showing by Democratic authority that the approaching election must have a national significance. No less a person than Parker, erstwhile Democratic candidate for President, had proclaimed it in an interview from Cincinnati; the Democratic platform adopted by the state convention had declared specifically for free trade and lastly the history of the last three Democratic successes in Ohio campaigns discloses the fact that each was followed by the election of a Democrat to the United States senate. So to deny that any national importance can be attached to the present struggle is to deny the truth of history and the judgment of men even better qualified than Pattison to speak for Democracy.

The governor made the best speech of his political career and it is one that will bear careful reading. His treatment of state affairs is the treatment that is accorded by the business man and contains a mass of information of interest to every taxpayer.

THE PRESIDENT CHAGRINED.

All who know President Roosevelt can well credit the story sent out from Oyster Bay of his perturbation over the revelations of George B. Perkins made before the insurance investigating committee. No one believes that he was acquainted with the fact that the New York Life and other corporations contributed enormous sums to the Republican campaign. He has talked against such contributions and has recommended that congress enact legislation providing that political parties must make public their contributions and expenses. It is now stated that he will renew his recommendation in even more vigorous language and press the matter before congress.

Friends of the President admit his chagrin over the disclosures, and there are well defined rumors that he will urge the national committee to turn back to these insurance companies every dollar received from them for campaign purposes. While no one believes for a moment that he had knowledge at the time of these contributions, he is anxious to express his disapproval in a manner that shall leave no doubt as to where he stands on the proposition. The fact that it has been the custom for corporations to contribute to both parties has no weight with him. He is opposed to the business on principle and he will throw every ounce of his influence into the scale to make a repetition of the practice impossible.

AN INSTANCE OF BOSSISM.

"No one attempted to boss me but the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League, and now they have gone to the other side," said Governor Herrick at Bellefontaine.

That's the whole story in a nutshell. Neither Wayne Wheeler nor Perley Baker would be opposing the Republican candidate today, had he signed the Brannock bill as it came from the legislature. But because he had views of his own on the subject, because he honestly believed that the bill should be amended in several particulars, although pledged to its vital principles, he is being held up as the arch enemy of temperance and as the puppet of a political boss.

Cox in his most confident moment never dared talk to Herrick as these leaders of the league talked to the governor. He was threatened with defeat if he didn't yield to the demands of Wheeler and Baker. In fact the attitude these two men assumed at that time and since almost conclusively point to a conspiracy against the Republican party. The Brannock bill became a law in spite of them. If they couldn't have it just as they wanted it, they wouldn't have it at all. If they couldn't dictate to the governor of Ohio, they would join forces with the Democracy to defeat him, utterly neglectful of the gratitude which the league owes the Republicans of Ohio for placing on the statute books every law to be found there in regulation of the liquor traffic.

The Blade cannot believe that these men reflect the opinion of the rank and file of the league; that that organization has forgotten the obligations due Republicans and is willing to barter with a party that has always been and always will be its implacable foe. To think that such is the case is to suppose the league has taken leave of its senses.

REBEL FLAGS NOT A MENACE

The Blade has received from a veteran of the civil war, now residing in Missouri, a communication protesting against the return of rebel flags to those who fought under them in the war against the Union, and assailing the men of the south for displaying those tattered ensigns at their reunions and upon other occasions. The inspiration of the communication is in the hatred still existing among the men who fought each other on bloody fields from 1861 to 1865.

Our old soldier friend's communication is not without interest, but even though its length did not preclude the possibility of printing it, there would be other good reasons for not reproducing it. Its publication would do more harm than good. The Blade believes that "the war is over," that the Union is indissoluble, and that the nation has a grand destiny, and that it will march, under one flag to any duty that it may, in the course of events, be called upon to perform. They who have doubts of this, if there be any such, should recall the Spanish-American war. Brief as that conflict was, it served to test the patriotism of the men of the north and the men of the south. The glory and honor of that conflict was not divided by Mason and Dixon's line. In this connection we can do not better than quote from a speech delivered by the late William McKinley, at Evansville, Ind., October 11, 1899, to men of the north and men of the south in reunion. Upon that occasion the late lamented President said:

"When the call was made for troops to prosecute the Spanish war, men from the north and the south, without regard to creed, political or religious, or nationality, rallied to the standard of the Union. The best men of the south came—the sons of the old Confederate soldiers; the best men of the north came—the sons of the old soldiers of the republic. All joined together in heart and hand to maintain the flag of their country and follow wherever it might lead. We have been more than reconciled—cemented in faith and affection; and our reuniting has been baptized in the best blood of both sections of our beloved country. If a gallant northern soldier—the lamented Miley—put the flag up at Santiago, a southern soldier—the gallant Brumby—put it up over Manila. And, my fellow citizens, it rests upon us to put the past behind us, except as a sacred and glorious memory, and to look to the future."

These are the sentiments of a soldier and statesman, a man who fought gallantly for the preservation of the Union, and gave to a reunited country wise council, and left to it a legacy of patriotic inspiration. The lessons he taught with such great eloquence are worth remembering.

The Blade has the greatest respect and reverence for the Union soldier, but it is not in sympathy with those who complain bitterly of the return of the rebel flags. No more would we deprive, if we could, the Confederate veterans of the comradeship of their reunions than would we deny the Union veterans theirs. The rebel flag stands today for nothing more than a memory, a sacred memory to those who fought under it. It is no longer a menace to the Union, and the patriotic men of the south would not have it so regarded. To again quote McKinley, "the Union today rests, not in force, which might fail, but in the hearts of the people, which cannot fail—a union that can never be severed."

THE FICTION OF MUTUALITY.

A. N. Hammond, of Erie, Pa., writes The Blade as follows:

Your editorial on the insurance companies read and noted. Do you not think it possible for the policyholders in each city, thirty days prior to the election of officers or for that matter any time they see fit to hold a meeting and appoint delegates to attend the election, subscribing pro rata toward the expenses, and to vote according to instructions?

You will note that I have only given an outline of the mode of procedure. Soon after taking out a policy in the New York life, I received a blank proxy, revokable at will, from the general office. I do not know what the method is in all cases, still I hardly think that any exception was made in mine. I do not feel that laws will help. The policyholders must look after their own interests. I think the only way is for some one to work out a plan and advertise meetings in every city in the United States, and formulate a plan where the officers find that their positions are dependent upon the will of the policyholders, and will protect the interests of the same.

The theory of Mr. Hammond's plan is correct, but the impracticability of it stands as a stone wall against its successful consummation. For illustration, say there are 900,000 policyholders in his company, spread to the four corners of the globe, and every one entitled to a vote. What philanthropic gentleman among them is going to devote his time and energy to securing a full vote? No one man could do it. No set of men will do it. The mutual companies no doubt conform to the law and give their policyholders the privilege of voting, but the managers know human frailty. They can estimate very closely how many votes will be cast, and if the occasion should ever arise when there was a difference of opinion between any considerable number of policyholders and the managers, the latter would inaugurate a campaign in which they would have all the advantage of position.

As we have pointed out, the superintendent of agencies occupies an important role in a great insurance company. He appoints the agents and comes in personal contact with them. They know that the tenure of their relations with the company depends on him and on him alone. He is autocratic in this, and it follows, therefore, that they are always striving to appear good in his eyes. If it should come to pass that the policyholders conceived a common desire to exercise their voting prerogative, they would naturally do business through the man from whom they secured their insurance, and he would counsel that which would favor the superintendent over him.

But with Uncle Sam standing guard over the treasuries of the companies, with his servants making frequent and periodical inspections of books and assets, the temptation that now besets the officers to employ the policyholders' funds for private profit would be almost wholly removed. It is, in our judgment, the safest and sanest way to conduct the business, and affords the insuring public the protection to which they are entitled.

THOSE DEFECTIVE COUNTRY SCHOOLS

It would seem that a large number of city professors are spending time needlessly in devising means to elevate the country or district schools. Not that the district schools do not need improvement, but when repeated experiences come to light in every day life where some green country boy has come into the city and made a product of the city schools look like a handful of small change, it would seem that the country schools are not wholly void of good results.

"Beware of the man of one book," is an old adage and herein is a thought that instructors often overlook in trying to cram the thought and culture of forty centuries into a 14-year-old student. Indeed, one of the strongest objections to the highly developed school systems of today is the endeavor to learn everything instead of learning a few fundamental things wells. Two many studies, just as too much reading, dissipate the mind, and prevent the development of the reasoning faculties. The ability to reason correctly is of far more consequence to the high school graduate than to know what kind of fossils may be found in Egypt or what Alexander said after he had whipped everybody in sight.

Of course it may be said that the country boy comes to the city to complete his education, but his habits of reasoning, of studying one thing well until he has mastered it, has become so established with him that he succeeds better than the city boy who has all along been distracted with so many studies that they are an undiigested mass of facts which no mind of tender age could be expected to assimilate. Of course there are a number of things that the city teacher can do and is doing to establish more harmonious relations between the district and the city schools, but there is no occasion for anyone to lay awake nights trying to save the country school pupil from oblivion. What should give them more concern is so to assist the country school as not to crush the life out of it by loading on a lot of worthless stuff that most boys of ordinary intelligence pick up without effort, and other studies that should be taken up in maturer years.

SIGNS OF RUSSIAN LIBERTY.

One of the best indications that the czar has learned his lesson from the recent disturbances in the empire and has at last arrived at the conclusion that mere promises of reform will not satisfy the people, comes in the shape of an announcement from St. Petersburg that he will shortly issue an imperial order granting his subjects the right of popular assembly. Certain restrictions are to be thrown about the privilege for the repression of seditious or revolutionary speeches, but in the main the people are to be undisturbed in their rights.

And, as a corollary to this, the press is to be permitted to attend ministerial meetings in order to make public the proceedings of a government. This is to be a part of the general system that will bring greater freedom to the masses and a more cordial relationship between the czar and his people. These reforms are promised to follow speedily and are claimed to be inspired by the czar himself.

The world accepts these announcements at their face value—nothing more. It has long been apparent that Russia is drifting on the rocks of revolution, and that nothing but a relaxation of bureaucratic oppression could avert the disaster. The czar has thrown out a little ballast now and then, hoping to stem the current without loss of authority, but he has found that actual sacrifices must be made or all will be lost. If he is to retain his crown, he must give the people a large measure of liberty. That is the situation, and has been for a long time, but not until the present has the czar made public acknowledgment of the fact. Promises are no longer current coin of the realm. It is action the people demand and it is action that the czar must take.

JAPANESE ARE FRIENDLY.

If any assurance were needed that the government of Japan desires to maintain friendly relations with the United States, it is supplied in a telegram received by President Roosevelt from Secretary of War Taft, who has just taken ship for home. He discusses the recent demonstrations in Tokio following the announcement of the peace terms and expresses the opinion that in nowise were they directed against Americans as such. The attack on the Harriman party was due to the fact that they were unfortunate in getting mixed up with a mob.

"I feel sure," says the secretary, "that the statement of the authorities (relative to these occurrences) is correct and any effort to create the impression that there is an anti-foreign demonstration or anti-American sentiment in the great body of the people of Japan is unjust." The secretary says that the treatment accorded his party was cordial in the extreme and evinced the highest regard on the part of the Japanese.

There has been no serious thought otherwise. Sensational journals have endeavored to make their readers believe that the feeling in Japan against President Roosevelt for his activity in promoting peace was intense. It is possible that some fanatics who conceived the notion that Japan could compel Russia to concede everything, entertained, and may still entertain, resentment, but the great majority of intelligent Japanese, who appreciate the weight of the burden that war entails, must feel profound gratitude for the man who pointed out the way to peace.

The riots in Tokio have quieted down, the newspaper correspondents now being otherwise engaged.

A decision in the Taggart case is expected next Saturday. The judge who heard it is convalescent.

The dressmakers' convention still advocate the hoopskirt as the proper thing. There must be a lot of money in the manufacture of hoopskirts.

As yet no life insurance company has been found that will issue a policy on the life of the Democratic party.

Canada says the North Pole belongs to her, but she has not taken the precaution to nail it down, to keep Peary from taking it.

The Oklahoma statehood petition will be a mile long. At that length it will require at least an hour for it to pass Uncle Joe Cannon.

Before leaving on his tour around the world Mr. Bryan was presented a fountain pen. A megaphone would have seemed more appropriate.

Poet Laureate Austin is writing a peace poem, which he will dedicate to President Roosevelt. Has the "Roosevelt luck" deserted the President?

President Roosevelt has taken the country on his knee, as it were, and has told it some good bear stories. There is no limit to the President's versatility.

Chicago has a citizen whose name is Pappatheodorokomountourgeotopou-los—

(To be continued in our next.)

Senator Warner, of Missouri, may talk in his sleep, but he wishes it understood that he is awake when he announces that he doesn't want any presidential boom started for him.

Uncle Sam is an interested spectator of the flirtation going on between Panama and Costa Rica. They will need the old man's blessing if they expect to get along well together.

A W. C. T. U. woman charges that Governor Folk carries a bottle in his coat-tail pocket. But proof is needed to sustain the charge. The fact that he may have a pocket in his coatt-tail is not sufficient.

Mr. Bryan has given the country a hint that he has reached a period of life where he can tell the difference between a grand triumph and a dull thud.

Professor Starr, of the Chicago University, is going among the cannibals. It is to be hoped that his studies of them will be of an exterior nature.

A French scientist predicts that we will soon all be living in glass houses. When that time comes it is easy to foresee what is going to happen to the human neck.

A New York man sold his wife for $5,000, so that she could marry the man she loved. We are willing to let the sociologists decide whether she was worth that much to him, or whether it was worth that much to her to get rid of him.

Canada claims the north pole, but doesn't explain why she doesn't go and get it.

This year's apple crop is short, which means that one apple will have to accommodate two or more worms.

Rain-in-the-Face was once a bad Indian, but all can be forgiven now, with the hope that he has gone where he won't need an umbrella.

Czar Nicholas knows more than he did about the curse of war and thus comes to the second Hague tribunal well equipped to talk for peace.

Former Senator Pettigrew says he is different from most of the politicians. Probably what he means is that he is different from the live ones.

It is claimed that cancer can be cured with radium. If that is true, and radium is worth $4,000,000 per pound, cancer will soon become a fashionable disease.

We trust that Judge Parker doesn't think that all the Democrats who voted for Roosevelt last fall were purchased with that $48,000 contribution to the Republican campaign fund.

There were over 30,000 patents granted by Uncle Sam during the fiscal year ending June 30. It would be interesting to know what proportion of these will pay the inventors the cost of issuance.

The czar seems more sincere in his desire to bring about universal peace than ever before.

There is not much in a name. Some of the best pumpkin pies ever baked were made of squash.

After all has been said, the biggest issue in the present campaign is Republicanism, progress and prosperity.

Hall Caine is going to write a novel about American millionaires. Some of them will doubtless very much prefer appearing in a volume of fiction than in a book of facts.

The annual consumption of prunes in this country is only one and one-fourth pound per capita. When you find a man who is full of 'em, somebody isn't getting his share.

Senator Warner, of Missouri, refuses to take seriously the mention of his name for President. After looking through history he has been unable to find where a single man who talked in his sleep was ever elected President.

Mr. Rockefeller denies that hard times story accredited to him, and adds that he "sees no cloud on the financial horizon." The denial comes just at a time when we had about made up our mind that we could stand a panic if Rockefeller could.

"Flying Rollers," Who Seek to Unite Ten Lost Tribes

LEADERS OF THE FLYING ROLLERS - BENJAMIN, MARY AND CORA.

At Benton Harbor, Mich., Benjamin Purnell professes to be gathering together the ten lost tribes of Israel. He declares that to him has been revealed the mystery of life everlasting. He is assisted in the work he has undertaken by several women and others. The members of the movement are popularly known as "Flying Rollers." Quoting from a message given to the elect by Benjamin, the basis of his belief is shown as follows:

"Remember, Jesus said, 'Are there not twelve hours in a day?' and Peter said, 'One day was a thousand years with the Lord.' And remember there has been an overturn at the end of every prophet day or dispensation. There have been two great overturns, but this last dispensation is shortened for the elects' sake. And Jesus said, 'Are there not twelve hours in a day?' That is, a day of one thousand years. Now, divide by twelve and you will find eighty-three years and four months of our time comprise an hour of a day of the Lord's time. We are in the latter part of the eleventh hour, and all receive their wages in the eleventh hour and the twelfth is cut off."

According to the teachings of Benjamin the eleventh hour was opened in 1833 by John Rowe, an Englishman, who kept the first watch, or the first quarter of the day. This watch, it is taught, was twenty years and ten months long. James J. Jeffreel followed some minor angels, who kept the second watch and closed the third watch, running from 1875 to 1896. Since 1896 the fourth and last watch has been passing, and Benjamin, the self-styled seventh angel, is keeping this watch. By his course of reasoning the last watch will end in 1916.

Benjamin declares that the 144,000 elect, the remnant of the ten lost tribes of Israel, will be brought together in that period of time, and that when the end of the dispensation comes this ransomed host will move on to Palestine.

Current Events.

New Orleans schools will be opened October 2, despite fever plague.

Many are injured and one killed in a Southern Pacific wreck in Nevada.

Seven million dollars involved in Schandein-Heyl will contest, which begins at Milwaukee.

Atlantic coast steamer Juniata badly wrecked in collision and many passengers are hurt.

The members of the American military mission to France are heartily praised in Paris military circles.

Thousands of Italians celebrate papacy's fall from temporal power and decorate graves of many of the patriots.

Supporters of Senator Cullom meet at Danville, Ill., and arrange to organize fifteen counties in his interest.

Cuba apologizes to United States for insult to coat of arms, blaming political foes of the Palma administration.

Aged American declares he was shanghaied and carried to sea against his will by the captain of a British vessel.

New Orleans prepares for President Roosevelt's visit, not anticipating trouble with quarantine regulations.

New Orleans health authorities declare the yellow fever situation brigat despite the appearance of fifty new cases.

President Roosevelt, in a magazine published in New York, writes of his experiences while hunting bears.

Many Spanish families are abandoning their homes and fleeing to South America to escape terrors of the famine.

Miss Alice Roosevelt has received rich gifts from royalty approaching $100,000 in value during her tour in the far east.

New York financiers ridicule the story that John D. Rockefeller holds no securities except those of the Standard Oil company.

Rev. Paul Matthews, dean of the Cincinnati cathedral, is elected bishop-coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee.

A Catholic bishop predicts the vandals who have been desecrating Catholic cemeteries in Wisconsin and Michigan will be lynched if caught.

General I. J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, leaves his right arm, his brain and an estate of $2,000,000 to the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

W. C. Albers, the American citizen arrested in Nicaragua, is convicted on serious charges, and the state department will make an investigation.

Thomas W. Lawson's attack in a magazine upon F. Augustus Heinze is denounced by the latter as grossly false and a malicious attempt to injure him.

Hoodooed by the number 3, S. W. Putnam and his pretty young wife of Kansas City have so many trios of troubles that they decide to seek relief in the divorce courts.

Great army of reformers is mustered in at Philadelphia amid tumultuous enthusiasm, and ticket is selected for the November elections, when it is hoped to complete the annihilation of the machine.

Investigation of the New York Life Insurance company shows that when the company sold nearly a million dollars' worth of securities on which it had lost it obligingly loaned the purchaser the money to pay for them.

Five poor St. Louis plutocrats, known for their lavish manner of living, but almost poverty-stricken, according to their personal property tax schedules, drop in to explain matters to the grand jury, while the sheriff is looking for others.

Walter Wellman says that the fining of packers by Chicago courts in the rebate cases will be used by the railways as an argument against rate legislation, it being argued that the success of the government shows that it has enough power.

Gambler and half-witted accomplice who long terrorized residents of Knox county, Illinois, by writing letters threatening to kill the recipients unless they were paid large sums of money, are captured after a long pursuit and placed in prison at Galesburg.

SIGNALING THROUGH WATER

Water is a better sound conductor than air. When natives on the west coast of Africa, it is said, want to communicate with one another, they beat drums or other sounding instruments near the water's edge. On this principle scientists are now evolving a system of submarine signaling, which promises to rob fogs of their terror for navigation, and also prove of service as a warning of attack by submarine boats.

Strange War God Found in Buckskin Mountains

WAR GOD FOUND IN BUCKSKIN MOUNTAINS.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 23.—An idol of stone—a war god of some hitherto unknown race, apparently neither Indian, Aztec nor Cliff Dweller—is now on its way from this city to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. In its discovery W. L. Bachtell, who has been sending archaeological specimens to Dr. George P. Merrill, of the National Museum, has got trace of a lost people.

He took the relic from a cavern high on a cliffside where the Buckskin mountains lift their summits nearly ten thousand feet above the silent desert at the Colorado canyon's northern rim. He brought it to Salk Lake City, and thence it will go on to Washington. There archaeologists can find rich opportunity for study in its chiselings.

Features of Caucasian cast, about the throat carved chain links, and on its stout breast an amulet symbolical of the rising sun, the image shows handiwork of some old light worshippers. But men who have studied the potteries and the pointed rocks of the Cliff Dwellers say some other race than they bowed before it when the first slanting rays found their way over the mountain tops into the cave's rift.

ONCE GREAT INDUSTRY DYING

Depletion of Northern Pine Forests Closing the Sawmills.

Despoilation of the great forests of the north has caused the death of the sawmill industry in Iowa, which once possessed mammoth proportions. Clinton, Davenport, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington and Fort Madison once peopled with thousands of emplores of great sawmills are now either retrograding or standing still.

R. C. Langan, of Clinton, a member of the legislature, says that five more years will see the last of the Iowa sawmills. As each succeeding fall comes around several more of the mills that have been cutting continuously for the past twenty-five years announce that they have shut down permanently. The mills are dismantled and the former yards are occupied by factories or residences as soon as the supply of cut lumber can be disposed of.

"Ten years ago," said Mr. Langan, "the Mississippi river was thickly dotted with immense log rafts, which had been started in Minnesota and were floating down to the great mills along the Iowa and Illinois shores. These scenes have gone forever. When the spring opens now only an occasional raft may be seen. It is such a curiosity that when such a raft passes Clinton, for example, that a great throng goes down to the shore to witness it, while in years gone by it was scarcely worth turning one's head to see an entire forest float by.

"Southern pine has displaced the white pine of the north. As the northern forests have been cleared away scarcity of pure white pine lumber has caused the price to advance until none but the yellow pine of the south is available for ordinary uses.

"Take Muscatine as an illustration. Formerly the four mills employed 5,000 men from April to October. Now most of the men find employment in the pearl button factories or other plants. To the old-time lumberman who has been engaged at his profession from boyhood this works a great hardship, as he is unqualified to perform any other work and is too old to learn."

A Droll Child.

An artist was talking in a New York studio about Ruth Wells, the beautiful and famous child model, who often earns as much as $25 a sitting, and who earns from $200 to $300 a week.

"Ruth," he said, "has posed for me since her babyhood. She is an amusing child. She says the quaintest things.

"One windy day she came here for a sitting without a hat. She explained her lack in this way:

"'On the way a big wind blowed my hat off, and so I comed here wiv' my head barefooted.'"

Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Lonisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year..... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clotnes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arise from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6303—6304—A Smart Suit.

In replenishing the wardrobe, the street suit holds first place in the present apparel ing of womankind. Broadcloth continues the favorite material for these suits and is excellent for wear as well as for its good style. Plain colors are the vogue and very practical as they remain

so. The coat shown is in long three-quarter length according to the latest dictates of fashion and is fitted by seams which extend to the shoulder. The sleeve is the most approved style as is the mannish collar. The skirt is one of the new circular models with a seam in the center front. The back is finished with an inverted box pleat and either round or short round length may be used. The suit may be developed in any seasonable material, according to its uses. For the medium size 10 yards of 36-inch material are needed.

Two patterns—6303, 32 to 42 inches bust; 6304, 6 sizes, 20 to 30 inches waist.

The price of these patterns is 20 cents, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

6339—A Pretty Corset Cover.

Daintiness is the ambition of every true woman and this finds expression in underwear perhaps more than in any part of her wardrobe. Designs which are practical and yet pretty are always welcome to the woman with nimble fingers and the one illustrated will find many admirers for just these qualities. The corset

cover consists of two parts the upper fitting the figure as a yoke which extends under the arms and the lower full portion which joins the band at the waist line. The allover embroidery is especially appropriate for the yoke part with a beading and lace edge finishing it. Fineness of material rather than ornateness is the preference of the woman of good taste and where ribbon is to be run in beading, white is preferable to any color. This model is not difficult to construct and for the medium size 1¾ yards of 36-inch material are needed. Nainsook, lawn or muelin are used for fine underwear.

6339—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.

6363—A Smart Stitched Blouse.

The latest whim of Mistress Fashion is for stitchery and trimming straps, and both are found here in pleasing combination. This shirt blouse is not only smart but individual and practical and linen, broadcloth or silk would fashion it ideally. Buttons appear on all of the new imported models, and they are here serving both use and adornment. The cuff is novel and completes a very graceful sleeve. The tucks of the back afford becoming lines while those of the front are turned to resemble box-pleats. This pat-

tern is easily adaptable to home construction, and the least experienced dressmaker may fashion it with success. Challis in Alice blue would make this blouse one of service while a Burgundy red would also be fetching. The medium size calls for 3¾ yards of 27-inch material.

6363—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust.

6524—A Design for a Lingerie Blouse.

Designs for pretty separate blouses are always welcomed by the particular woman and especially by the woman who fashions many of her own waists. Lingerie waists are at their zenith of popularity ,and they appear in all manner of exquisite white and daintily tinted materials. For summer wear these are unequalled for practical usefulness and real fetching adornment. The model shown is developed in exquisite eyelet embroidery

trimming the front, collar and cuffs. The tiny tucks which extend down from the shoulder in front as well as the two box-plaits are edged with narrow pleatings of lace, and this also appears at each edge of the deep cuff. Other waists might be developed after this model, as one of veiling or taffetas with narrow pleatings of the same material or silk. The back of the waist is plain and the sleeves are bishop with a deep cuff. This model is simply constructed and can be evolved with no difficulty. Organdie, India mull or Persian lawn will effect a pretty lingerie waist while taffetas or any of the soft woolen fabrics will serve for cold weather.

6524—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

4687—A Smart Little Frock.

Models for school dresses should be free from elaboration in too fussy a form and yet not be too plain for attractiveness. Here is a small gown which will please

the little maid because it is chic and becoming and mother because it is easily made. The round yoke may be stitched or braided while the narrow tucks form a panel effect in the blouse front. Shaped and sensible mothers do not hesitate to apparel their small daughters in the latter when occasion and comfort demand, for she too will have need of the sturdiness and health which have their origin in free activity. Sufficient fulness is provided in this frock by the wide tucks to enable it to be slipped over the head as it opens with buttons and buttonholes on the shoulders. Made up of fine white pique or serge with stitched bias bands this would make an attractive little frock for special occasions. Of duck, linen, madras or the darker serges it leaves nothing to be desired as a general wear-and-tear dress. If preferred a guimpe may be worn underneath. For the medium size 2¼ yards of 36-inch material are necessary.

No. 4690, in 8 sizes, 2 to 9 years. A pattern of this garment will be sent on receipt of 10 cents.

RHEUMATISM

The New Discovery "Red Cross Triumph" Cures Thousands of Sufferers to Stay Cured.

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A problem of centuries has been solved. An eminent specialist and practicing physician, who has made the cure of Rheumatism his life study, has traced the causes of Rheumatism, analyzed its symptoms and characteristics, and has found the remedy which cures this painful disease of all forms and stages quickly and permanently. Thousands get cured with it right along, many of them declared incurable. The new remedy is to Rheumatism what water is to fire. It banishes pains almost instantly and takes the stiffness and swelling out of the joints quickly. It is purely vegetable and cannot harm the stomach and system. It roots out Rheumatism thoroughly because it is dissolved into the blood and flows through the blood channels direct to the seat of the disease, dissolves the bony deposit of uric acid and eliminates it from the system; it removes the entire cause by which **a speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed.**

If you are a sufferer we advise you to write to the address below and you will receive a regular course of treatment free (not a sample of patent medicine). The advice of the famous discoverer goes free with the remedy. Write just now, you will get the remedy which is guaranteed to cure, FREE, by return mail. You will be under no obligation in accepting this offer; you have nothing to pay for, either now or later, and you can get quick relief and test the marvelous remedy absolutely free. Address: Laboratory 29.

NATIONAL MED. INSTITUTE, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOW GOVERNOR HERRICK STRENGTHENED BRANNOCK LAW

Highest Authority on Temperance Legislation Tells It.

Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 23.—Judge Duncan Dow, author of the famous temperance law of Ohio, chairman of the Republican state campaign opening meeting here today, made a strong and clever address in defense of Governor Herrick's course in regard to the Brannock bill. His speech aroused great enthusiasm and was frequently applauded and cheered. Judge Dow said:

Republicans of Ohio:—In behalf of the citizens of Bellefontaine and Logan county, irrespective of party, I desire to welcome you to our city and to assure you that we are truly grateful for your very unanimous acceptance of the invitation extended to hold the opening meeting of this campaign in this city. While we may not be able to supply all accommodations that some larger places may afford, we have and shall do the best we can to make your visit both pleasant and profitable.

When we sent the Republican committee an invitation to begin the campaign in this city—while we expected you to come by the thousands, you have exceeded our greatest expectations, and are here by the ten thousands. Your presence today is abundant proof, if any was necessary, that the Republicans of Ohio are alive to the issues of this campaign, and that for the next six weeks you will, as honest, intelligent, thinking men, carefully weigh the criticisms made by the Democratic party and its allies, against our party and its candidates, and when you have done this, there can be no doubt as to the verdict you will, on the 7th of November, give to the false, malicious and vicious indictment that has been presented against our party and its candidates.

My observation and judgment is that the great mass of all parties are honest and reasonable, and do not intend, purposely, to wrong any one, and yet, for the moment, some may be led astray by violent and false assertions, but when the facts are clearly presented and understood, the motives prompting such results are laid bare, you can safely rely on their judgment, as reasonable men, at the proper time, to do the right thing. No better rule can be given by which we can pass judgment on men and parties than by their fruits; if they have been unfaithful in the past to the trust reposed in them, the people can be relied upon to pass judgment as their unfaithfulness deserves; if, on the other hand, they have been truthful and honest and have wisely conducted the affairs of the state or nation, it is the part of wisdom and justice to sustain them in their effort to make and enforce just and well conserved legislation.

As to Party Cries.

It must not be forgotten that party cries and party denunciations are a part of our body politic. From the very beginning of the nation until now, the wisest statesmen and greatest leaders have been denounced by those who think they have a personal grievance as well as by those who have an intense desire to supplant them and assume control themselves. This was true from the days of Washington to that of Lincoln, and you veterans of the civil war will remember how, in the dark hours of 1864, that Godfearing, country-loving friend of humanity, Abraham Lincoln, was a target for the greatest abuse and most bitter denunciations of the Democratic party; how that in the memorable campaign of 1872, when the greatest captain the world has produced, the hero of Appomattox, was before the nation for endorsement, words could not be found in the English language by the Democratic party and by some disappointed members of our own household sufficiently strong in which to denounce and caricature his private and official life; how that our own beloved McKinley, in the campaign of '96, and again in 1900, was assailed on account of his opinions and acts in relation to the great questions and problems that were then before this country for settlement, and in which all were vitally interested—his position upon the tariff, finance, the prosecution of the war with Spain and the questions resulting therefrom; and how that, less than a year ago, that man whose name is upon the lips of all nations, who is loved and feared more than any living man, Theodore Roosevelt, was our candidate for endorsement, was charged with being so impetuous, so inconsiderate and self-willed, so rash, that he would involve us in trouble with other countries. Since these assaults upon his character, President Roosevelt has taught the nations of the earth to turn their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and has brought two great contending nations to a peaceable solution of their grievances and thereby conferred the greatest honor possible upon our own country.

So, in this campaign, when Myron T. Herrick, the unanimous choice of the Republican convention, is before us for endorsement, he is traduced, maligned, falsely accused, without reason, evidence or justification.

When William the Conqueror was crossing the English channel, in order to assume the reins of authority over the English nation, and while nearing the shore, as the vessel was being tossed upon the waves, as if it would be engulfed in the sea, and while pacing the deck, fearful of the result, he heard the captain crying aloft to the pilot at the wheel, "Steady, Steady, and all will be well." These words were his battle cry ever after, in times of danger and conflict.

It was this encouragement given to the people by our leaders and given our leaders by the people, from the days of Lincoln to Roosevelt that has so often brought victory to our cause. As it ever has been, so it will be in this campaign, that as soon as the people see the utter unreasonableness of the arguments that are being made to defeat Governor Herrick, there can be no danger of his defeat.

Senseless Attack on Herrick.

Ever since the 19th of April of last year, when Governor Herrick signed the Brannock bill and thereby made it a law, the constitutionality of which has since been sustained by our supreme court, the leaders of the Anti-Saloon league have been and are now waging a most senseless, unjust and impolitic warfare against the governor simply because he had the courage to criticise that bill in two or three particulars, as it had passed the senate, and pointed out what he deemed to be unwise, unjust and fatal provisions therein, asking that a committee of conference be appointed by the two houses to confer with all persons intrested, as to whether his objections were reasonable or not. I have it from good authority that the governor requested the presiding officer to appoint on this committee the best lawyers and the strongest temperance men in the senate and house, which was done. This committee, after giving all concerned an opportunity to be heard, agreed substantially with Governor Herrick, and such amendments were reported and adopted and received the governor's signature, thereby adding to the temperance legislation of our own state another very efficient measure.

Now what were the amendments suggested by the governor that he deemed necessary to make the measure fair and effective? They were very simple, but before calling your attention to these amendments, let me remind you that long before the Anti-Saloon organization was formed, the Republican party, against the vote of the Democratic party, passed two other very effective temperance measures, both of which are still in force; namely, what is known as the "Dow Law" and the "Beatty Township Local Option Law."

The first named, passed in May, 1886, provided that as long as anyone was engaged in the traffic of intoxicating liquors, he should pay a special tax upon such business; and also empowering municipal authorities through their councils to either restrict or prohibit entirely such traffic in such municipalities, and also making it a penal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for anyone to sell or keep his place of business open on Sundays, or to sell at any time to minors or persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

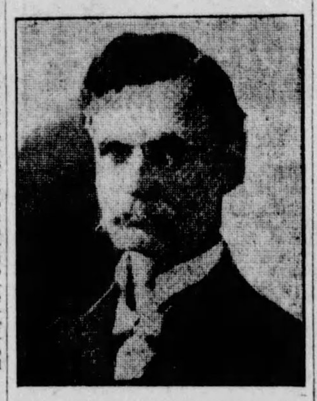
The second, the township local option law, passed in 1888, provided that upon petition being filed with the trustees of any township, signed by forty per cent of the legal voters thereof, that the question whether the trafficking in intoxicating liquors should be prohibited or not, should be submitted to the voters of such township, and if a majority of those voting should be against such sale, then such traffic should be prohibited for at least two years and until, by a like petition and vote, the traffic should thereafter be permitted. This act makes it the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county to see that the provisions thereof are enforced.

Reason for Brannock Law.

Some time after these measures were passed, many towns and townships, under their provisions, abolished the saloon entirely therefrom.

The Anti-Saloon league has long been and can still be a very useful and effective organization for good, but if the leaders thereof continue to endeavor to lead the organization into the Democratic fold and to denounce every true temperance man because they cannot agree with them in every particular, then its usefulness and efficiency in the cause of temperance will cease.

In the year 1902, the legislature passed the "Beal Law," so-called. By



JUDGE DUNCAN DOW.

the provisions of this act the township local option law of 1888 was extended to municipalities.

On the meeting of the legislature in January, 1904, there was then in force the Dow law, the Beatty law, authorizing the prohibition of saloons in townships upon a majority vote, and the Beal law, authorizing the prohibition of saloons in cities and villages upon a like vote. All of these measures were enacted by Republican legislatures and without the needed assistance of a Democratic vote. They were reasonable, effective and have been held constitutional by our Supreme court.

The Anti-Saloon League saw, (and we agree with them in this) that in the larger cities, while it might be impossible to carry or enforce the local option provisions of the Beal law therein, yet the residence portions of any city ought to have the authority to abolish the saloon from residence districts, if they so desired. This feeling of the temperance people was well expressed by Governor Herrick in the answer that he gave to those who insisted on no further legislation on this subject, in the following words: "There is a sentiment in this state in favor of preventing the spread of saloons and of their removal from among the homes of the people. I believe this to be right and they should be thus removed."

In furtherance of this sentiment, so well expressed by the governor, House Bill No. 73 was prepared by the officers of the Anti-Saloon League and introduced into the house by Mr. Brannock. This bill authorized the mayor of the city or the common pleas judge of the county to declare the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage unlawful in any ward of the city or village where the majority of the legal voters thereof should sign a petition to that effect. This bill was referred to the temperance committee, but the impracticability thereof was so apparent that the committee never reported the bill and was never asked to do so.

Thereupon another house bill, No. 180, was prepared by the league's attorney and introduced by Mr. Brannock. It, in substance, applied the provisions of the Beal law to wards as well as to municipalities. This bill was also referred to the same committee, and on the 4th of March was reported back, at the request of the officers of the Anti-Saloon League, which report was signed by the Republican members alone, changing the bill from a ward to a "residence district" local option measure.

Good Use of Veto Power.

These amendments were agreed to and in this condition passed the house, and, in due time, with sundry amendments added, passed the senate. By reason of these amendments, it became necessary that the house should concur therein, before, so far as the legislature was concerned, it could become a law.

At the same election at which this legislative body was chosen, the voters of Ohio adopted an amendment to the constitution, which was endorsed by both Republican and Democratic parties, making the governor a co-ordinate branch of the legislative power of the state; that is, any measure passed by both houses cannot become a law without his approval, unless passed, over his objections, by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Governor Herrick, knowing this was an important measure, in which the people of the state were deeply interested, and upon which he must act, asked the house not to concur in the senate amendments until he could examine the bill in connection with the attorney general, his official legal adviser. From such an examination, the governor was of the opinion that to remove all legal objections to the measure and to secure the proper enforcement thereof, justice and fairness required a further amendment thereto in three particulars, and requested that a committee of conference of the two houses, made up of the best lawyers and temperance members of both branches, be appointed to consider these objections.

This was done. Senator West, of this city, an excellent lawyer and a strong temperance man, was chairman thereof. A conference was had by the committee with the governor and officers of the Anti-Saloon League and his objections considered.

The Brannock bill was amended in the house and senate so as to merely extend the provisions and principles of the Beal law to the residence districts in municipal corporations where the saloon could not be voted out of the entire municipality, under the Beal law, where a majority of the voters in such districts so desired.

In order to make the bill effective and uniform, it was necessary that the legislature should define what should constitute a "residence district" and what should constitute a "business district," and to this description or definition the governor objected. The bill provided that a residence district "should not apply to nor include any block bounded by streets in which one-half or more of the foot frontage of such block is occupied by buildings and premises actually devoted to commercial, manufacturing, mercantile or other business purposes, not including saloons." And further, in defining a "residence district," it provided that a residence district "shall not contain the property or premises abutting on the street, lying between two intersecting cross-streets where seventy-five per cent of the foot frontage on both sides of the street is occupied and devoted to business purposes not including saloons."

A Reasonable Objection.

Governor Herrick objected to these provisions as to what should constitute a residence district. He said: "Why should one-half of the foot frontage in the block, devoted to business, exclude the block from the provisions of the bill, and not the same amount of the foot frontage on both sides of the street, devoted to business purposes, exclude such street from the provisions thereof." In other words, why should fifty per cent in one case only be necessary and require seventy-five per cent in the other—all the temperance legislation of this state being based upon the principle of majority rule?

Another objection that the governor made to the measure was that in case a portion of the foot frontage on the block or the street should be exclusively occupied for saloon purposes, and has been for years, that such saloon frontage should count as residence property. When these inconsistencies were pointed out to the conference committee, without an opposing vote, they reported in favor of striking out the seventy-five per cent and inserting fifty-five per cent in street frontage, and that the property used for saloon purposes should neither count as a business nor residence.

With these amendments Governor Herrick was satisfied and approved the bill, and the supreme court has held that this provision, as amended, defining a "residence district," is perfectly consistent and not unconstitutional.

Under the bill, as it had passed the house and senate, if seventy-four per cent of the foot frontage on both sides of a street devoted exclusively to business purposes other than for saloons, and the remaining twenty-six per cent was being used and had been for years for saloon purposes, all of that frontage was defined as "residence district," when there was not a foot therein nor thereon used for residence purposes.

Would any respectable court hold that that was a fair and proper definition of a residence frontage? So I have no hesitancy in saying and I believe that any fairminded, honest man, and especially every good lawyer, will agree with me, that this amendment, made against the objection of the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League, was just and proper and has greatly strengthened the measure.

Other Improvements.

Another objection made by Governor Herrick was that section 6 provided that where a vote was taken, resulting in the prohibition of the saloon in a district, that another vote could not be had for two years thereafter but there was no express provision therein that where the vote was against the provisions thereof, that the same limitation should apply. The Anti-Saloon League officers admit that it was the intention that an election should be held not oftener than every two years, whatever the result might be, and whether Governor Herrick's objection in this particular was tenable or not, it did no harm to use language that would make the provision certain; consequently, three words, "but not before," were inserted in section 9 of the bill.

Another amendment suggested by the governor has been objected to—that the measure would be more effective if the maximum inhabitants in any particular district petitioned for, should not exceed fifteen hundred voters, and not five thousand, as incorporated in the bill. His theory was that as the average size of the wards in the three largest cities of the state did not exceed fifteen hundred voters, placing the maximum at five thousand would increase the difficulty of enforcing the law in such district. Experience has shown that prohibition has been more effectively enforced in villages and cities of less than six or seven thousand inhabitants than in cities of from twenty to twenty-five thousand, and in addition that an election favorable thereto could be more easily carried. The committee saw the force of Governor Herrick's reason and in the interests of temperance reduced the maximum from five thousand to two thousand. I am informed that in no district, in which a petition has been presented under this bill has the district included more than fifteen hundred voters.

These three objections were the only ones suggested by the governor. The amendents reported by the committee met his hearty approval, and as a result, today we have a law enacted, against the objection of the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League, which is an advance over all other temperance measures, and one that is held up as a model by the League for other states to copy.

Saved the Brannock Law.

Every member of the legislature knows that Mr. Baker and Mr. Wheeler and other members of the league endeavored to persuade members to vote against the conference committee's report, and thus defeat the entire measure. If they had had their way you would not now have the Brannock law in force. Who of the house members did they prevail upon to vote against the measure? Only three Republicans, the entire Hamilton county delegation and the entire Democratic party. Yet they claim that George B. Cox influenced Governor Herrick in the stand he took, while the record shows all the members from Hamilton county voted against it, thus supporting the wishes of Mr. Baker and Mr. Wheeler. Every member of the legislature who voted in favor of these amendments, excepting one Democratic senator, is now in favor of Governor Herrick's re-election, and it is also true that every member who has taken an active part in securing or attempting to secure advanced temperance legislation in Ohio is supporting the governor; such men as Mr. Harris of the Harris bill, Clark of the Clark bill, Beal of the Beal law, and Dr. Brannock of the Brannock law.

If Governor Herrick had failed to point out his objections to this measure and waited until it was too late to make them and thereby brought about the defeat of a just bill, he would have been subjected to severe criticism, but while an effort was being made by the Anti-Saloon League to defeat the measure, Governor Herrick said to the members: "Gentlemen, it will not do for this legislature to adjourn without passing a 'residence district' local option law. Public sentiment demands it, and it is right. People are opposed to the spread of the saloon among homes, and so am I. They wish to stop it. You must not adjourn without passing a reasonable residence district local option law. Should you do so, I shall have to call you back in special session until you do pass such a law"—words that are proof that he cannot be controlled or influenced to do what he does not believe to be right.

If Mr. Pattison had been governor would he have signed the bill against the vote of the Democratic party? Is he in favor of the Brannock bill as originally proposed? Is he opposed to it as it now stands? Would he have permitted the pool selling bill to pass if in his power to defeat it? Does he still endorse the doctrines of free silver and free trade, as he did when he voted for Mr. Bryan and against Mr. McKinley? Read carefully his speech of today at Newark, and see if you can tell where he stands upon these questions.

We have with us today some of the most distinguished men of this nation, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I am able to say to you that you will hear words of wisdom from at least three of Ohio's born sons this afternoon—men who are worthy of the highest honor of state and nation; Governor Myron T. Herrick, Senator Joseph B. Foraker and Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. And now, my countrymen, I know that you are all patiently waiting to hear from these men and I take great pleasure in presenting to you Governor Herrick, who will now address you.

RURAL CARRIERS' SPLIT

Threatened Bolt Because of Re-election of Cunningham.

Indianapalls, Sept. 22.—The convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers' association yesterday adopted a motion to have President Cunningham retain his office for one year longer. As a result, it is said, about ten states may drop out of the association and start a rival organization. It is said a committee has already been appointed by those who are opposed to Cunningham to draw up a constitution for the proposed new body. Delegate C. M. Adams, of Davenport, Iowa, moved that the term of the president be extended for one year from the present convention in accordance with a by-law of the association providing that when an executive officer of the association is forced to quit the service of the federal government because of a conflict between that service and his duties to the association, he shall be privileged to serve in office one more year.

President Cunningham lost his position with the government for being absent from his rural route without leave from the proper authorities while he was attending to his duties as president of the association.

When the matter came to a vote the Cunningham party won by a vote of 57 to 35.

In his annual address President Cunningham in touching upon the relationship between the association and the post-office department said the association now has the approval of the department, and that the association should do everything in its power to follow the wishes of the department officials, as those officials have the welfare of the carriers at heart.

"Our association," he continued, "has in the past met with strenuous opposition from a man who is now an ex-postoffice official. He, however, is no longer in authority and it is not my purpose now to criticize him further than necessary to defend the position of the carriers. We have conclusive evidence that President Roosevelt does not intend that the policies of Mr. Bristow shall continue. The President made statements in his annual message to congress showing that we as letter carriers should argue our claims fairly and honorably before congress and we intend to observe his advice.

"We have a man at the head of the postoffice department whose heart is in sympathy with the struggling masses. A broadgauge, liberal-minded, leader of men, George B. Cortelyou. Mr. Cortelyou told me personally that he believed carriers should have a salary of $850 a year. He said he believed that the Fairbanks bill should be fairly considered by congress, and that it ought to become a law, and I am quite sure that he will recommend an increase in the carriers' pay in his annual report to congress."

Former War Minister Dead.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Godefroy Cavaignac, who was minister of war during the exciting periods of the Dreyfus case, died suddenly today at his home at Saint Calais, department of the Sarthe, which he represented in the chamber of deputies. He was born in Paris in 1853.

Over Half a Million

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Do you think such an enormous business could be built up and continually increased, if our goods did not have exceptional value and merit?

Do you think we could hold the trade of half a million people, if our reputation for doing exactly what we say wasn't firmly established?

Do you think U. S. Senators, Foreign Ambassadors, Bankers, Business and Professional men in every section of this country would keep on using HAYNER WHISKEY if it wasn't all right?

Do you think doctors would recommend it and hospitals use it, if it wasn't absolutely pure and unadulterated?

Just think these things over carefully and then send us a trial order. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"I have found Hayner Whiskey exceptionally fine for table and medicinal purposes."

Wm. M. Stewart.
U. S. Senator from Nevada.

HAYNER WHISKEY

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

OUR OFFER We will send you in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES OF HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE FOR $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Take it home and sample it, have your doctor test it—every bottle if you wish. Then if you don't find it just as we say and perfectly satisfactory, ship it back to us AT OUR EXPENSE and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. How could any offer be fairer? You don't risk a cent.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid** or **20 Quarts** for **$15.20**, by **Freight Prepaid**.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

Dayton, O. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Atlanta, Ga.

400 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.

WILL WRITE OF THE RICH

Hall Caine Studying for His New Novel.

New York, Sept. 25.—Hall Caine says that he may write a story whose central figure will be a man who has rapidly accumulated great wealth, and its theme the effects upon its possessor, but Mr. Caine declares very positively that his central figure in such a story will not be an American. When he sailed for America he was quoted in an interview as saying he might gather here material for a story on money kings and defending them as "not the selfish, soulless plutocrats the public is led to believe."

"To attempt to write such a book with an American money king as the central figure," Mr. Caine said, "would be for me an act of presumption. I regard wealth as often the representative of courage, tenacity, industry, forethought, bravery—the qualities which in another civilization would have made men great in other ways.

"On the other hand I am aware that great riches are often a burden. There is tyranny of wealth. It is only rarer, not less real, than the tyranny of poverty. I have been approached repeatedly by English publishers who wished me to write a novel on wealth, and the subject is one that appeals to me greatly. I have studied the effects of the desire to acquire wealth quickly in my own country and have seen all the sickening disappointment and misery that it has entailed. I have been moved many times to attempt a novel on this subject, but with the scene laid in England."

Mr. Caine declared that he had no intention of forsaking novel writing for the rewards of the successful dramatist.

One of the objects of his present visit, he said, is to confer with publishers and editors concerning a new form of distribution, which, if adopted, he believes will revolutionize the present method of book publishing.

DISCUSS PUBLIC HEALTH

Physicians, Surgeons and Bacteriologists Meet at Boston.

Boston, Sept. 25.—Physicians, surgeons and bacteriologists from all parts of the United States and from Canada and Mexico have come to this city to attend the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Public Health association, which opened today, and will continue until Friday night.

A wide range of subjects for discussion touching the preservation of public health has been prepared. Section meetings were held today at the medical library in the Fenway. The convention proper will hold its opening sessions tomorrow, and all its general meetings will take place in Association hall in the Y. M. C. A. building. A public reception will be tendered the delegates on Tuesday. On Wednesday and Thursday there will be qxcursions to points of interest in addition to the business sessions. Friday will be devoted to reading and discussion of papers. The president of the association, who will preside at the meetings, is Dr. F. F. Westbrook, of Minneapolis, Minn.

SIXTY-FIVE HORSES BURN

Loss of $50,000 Is Caused by Fire in Wilmington Stables.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 25.—Fire today completely destroyed McDaniel Brothers large livery and boarding stables at 112 West Eleventh street. Sixty-five horses were burned to death and about 150 carriages and wagons, together with tons of hay and feed were destroyed. The loss will exceed $50,000. There was a partial insurance on the building and a few of the more valuable horses were insured.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY paid energetic man or woman in each locality to represent old established mail order house. This is no ordinary agency, but a dignified, genteel, remunerative position. No capital or experience needed. We furnish the work and teach you free. G. A. PARKER, 730 Chestant Street, Phila., Pa.

LADIES FREE TRIAL Never failing monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate cases. POND DRUG CO., 32 Niagara St., Dep. 10, BUFFALO, N.Y.

$5 A DAY SURE. Portraits 20c, frames 12c. Cheapest list paper on earth. Wholesale catalog free. Agts. wanted. FRANK W. WILLIAMS & CO., 1208 Taylor St., Chicago

WANTED—To sell East Tennessee farms. Write for list. Morristown Real Estate Exchange, Morristown, Tenn.

WANTED Young men in all localities to act under orders. Must be shrewd and present good references. Box 143, Laporte, Ind.

ELDERLY WIDOW—large means, alone and lonely, would marry a good, companionable man. Address Marie Schultz, Chicago, Ill.

BORROW $500.00 Or more. Attend college, start in business, own a home. Add. World's Desire Bureau, Chillicothe, Mo.

100% PROFIT on your investment before January, 1906. We have property in the Heart of the Goldfield District that will yield greater results for your money than any investment ever made. It costs you NOTHING to investigate. Address Overfield Goldfield Mining Co., 120 Security Bldg., Chicago.

FIVE CLASSES ARE USED

Buckner Reveals System of New York Life.

New York, Sept. 22.—Upon the assembling today of the legislative committee which is investigating the life insurance business, Thomas A. Buckner, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance company, who has charge of that company's agencies, and who was unable to answer a number of questions yesterday without looking up records, was called to the stand. The matter of the "Nylic" accounts was taken up. They included records of a system of bonuses paid to agents.

Nylic, he said, was a body of men drawn from the ranks of agents who create business for his company. It is divided into five classes—freshmen, first, second and third degree and senior Nylics.

The freshmen have a written contract with the company and must produce business paying not less than $5,000 annually in premiums and give their entire time for five years. They are paid no salary, but qualify for a higher degree. If there was default of qualifications they were dropped and had to recommence at the beginning. They received 50 cents a thousand per month for all business written by them. The first degree Nylic must produce business paying not less than $25,000 in premiums a year for five years to become a second degree Nylic.

The second degree Nylic receives $1 a month per thousand.

If an agent secures premiums of $25,000 a year he becomes a third degree Nylic. This degree lasts five years. Its members received $1.50 per month per thousand and must also maintain the $25,000 total of premiums.

At the expiration of five years he becomes a senior and receives 75 cents per month per thousand on new business over the average of insurance written during the previous twenty years. He need not give his entire time, but must not write for any other company.

When this system was devised it became retroactive and all the agents went into these grades according to their terms of service and amount of business written. None of these had served sufficient time to become senior Nylics, and at present the company has but three seniors.

Severance of connection with the company ends all benefits in Nylic except in case of death, when provision is made for payments to the estate of a Nylic above the grade of freshman for three to six months. Further post mortem benefits were paid under a resolution adopted in 1895, which provided that an agent's estate may receive a sum equal to $1 for every thousand of insurance written during the year preceding his death. This, by vote of the trustees, was made an annual resolution.

BLAMES POLITICAL FOES

Physician Says They Are Responsible for Death of Army Captain.

Louisville, Sept. 25.—The death of Captain Thomas H. Upperman, for twenty years a government employe in this city, is attributed by Dr. David C. Peyton, his physician, to the enmity of politicians. In some way Captain Upperman, he said, incurred the displeasure of party leaders when he was stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind. There being no way in which the captain's record could be attacked, Dr. Peyton declares his enemies exerted pressure at Washington which caused his removal to this city, where the climate is such that he could not endure it.

PLATT WILL BE A FACTOR

Says He Will Continue Active in State and National Politics.

Kansas City, Sept. 25.—United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, arrived in Kansas City from Denver over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad in his private car Courier, yesterday, and left over the same road for the east last night.

Senator Platt denied reports that have been circulated about his health. Notwithstanding his denial, the senator was wheeled about in his car in an invalid's chair.

Senator Platt also denied that he had any intention of retiring from politics. He said that future developments would prove that he would continue to be a factor in New York and in national politics.

GET POWER

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skilfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed. All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. The Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food.

"There's a reason."

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

There's a triumph in disaster
When 'tis met face to face;
There's defeat oft turned to victory
By the changeful scales of fate;
And through all the passing shadow
With each glint or ray of right
He who conquers, though a loser,
Is winner of the fight.

THURSDAY.

The thought may be father to the deed, but the deed counts when thoughts are forgotten.

FRIDAY.

Seek not to do mere duty, nothing more, for 'tis the little just beyond that oft finds a current of success.

SATURDAY.

'Tis the blanks found in daily life that to the utmost tax resource, and from the never ending struggle two kinds of men emerge, one who has combatted failure, and one worsted by success.

SUNDAY.

Thoughts steal into the heart, like sparks of fire in the brush, and finding lodgment there, smoulder until is kindled what they taught.

MONDAY.

A mistaken aim may not be unfruitful, for man learns from both failure and success.

TUESDAY.

Whisper doubt and a conflagration kindles.—From Tides of Thought, by Howard Wiswall Bible.

Health Culture and Housework

Perhaps some of you busy housewives who read the following directions for physical culture exercises, taken from an article written for the September number of Health Culture by Mrs. I. N. Bond, may say it is impossible to carry out the suggestions in connection with all the work you find it necessary to accomplish day after day. However this may be, they are worthy of consideration, since physical culture has come to be universally recognized as a means of preserving and promoting health. No woman likes to grow old before her time, if there is a time for growing old, and no woman likes to see the prettiness of her youth fading away. Health of mind and body has everything to do with keeping one young and happy, and if the grind of housework can be lightened and made beneficial by the simple exercises suggested, they are surely worth trying.

When you awake in the morning, yawn several times. It opens up the throat and starts vibrations. Stretching sets a sluggish circulation into full pace; it wakes up sleepy cells and hustles out old tissue; it keeps stiffness at bay, prevents the joints from getting bent to stay. Your arms are not easily stretched out straight, perhaps. See if they hang straight down, or are a little crooked at elbow, and if they are, give them a vigorous stretching and relaxing.

While bathing and combing your hair you can get poise. Stand on tiptoe, lightly touching heels to floor, rising up and down without rocking or swaying backward. If you have lost poise you will do as the baby does when learning to walk—balance with his arms and push out the chest. That is what you need to get back to natural poise. Get that balance and keep it.

"Oh, you haven't time to stop for that and never would get anything done? When or wherever you stand take the little lift to toe up and down a few times, and hold on to it. Of course it will pull everywhere.

You have yawned and stretched and tip-toed while hair-dressing and bathing, now take a few "setting up" exercises. If stretching and yawning have not got rid of the sleepy feeling, and your heart beats heavily, shake your hands limply, relaxing them and lift up, letting fall; then make a windmill of your arms for a few turns. Shake your feet alternately and swing legs a bit. Now take the "setting up" drill just a few times while dressing.

There are a few drill movements that take but very little time which serve to keep one in good form, and they can be done at any opportune time. With the circulation prepared as described in the preceding directions, follow with "setting up" drill. With finger tips locked back of neck, elbows well held back, rise on toes slowly, and slowly sink with perfectly erect spine, knees turning out as you go down to a squat position. On toes all the time, slowly rise, keeping spine erect. Try it twice at first, then increase several times as you can stand it. Another: Arms stretched up, bring palms forward in circle, bending only at hips, until finger tips touch the floor.

You will run down stairs much more lightly to prepare breakfast after these exhilarating attentions to yourself. When the children are off to school, and all the men gone, and no one around to "make fun," just begin your dancing steps, to keep poise.

Sing if you can, or can't; it is the best tonic for spirits as well as the body. Dance poise is on the ball of the foot, of course. If your shoes bother, get some old slippers or dispense with any. You have no idea how new youth and grace slip back into your step by limbering up your feet in this way. When you reach for things take harmonious poise.

Harmonious poise, you know, is a poise with all parts balanced. If you reach up your right hand you throw weight on the right leg. This throws most of your weight into the right side. To balance this your left leg and left hand will be extended in opposite direction. Your head will also incline in opposite direction. Now if you practice it you can acquire wonderful grace in all movements by training your body in this harmonic poise. Your body must be free to move, of course—not fettered by tight clothing in any particular. A corset of the ordinary make is altogether too stiff to be other than a disadvantage to the woman who does her own work.

When you lift a kettle, catch it on a swing; it will not be so heavy nor pull on the pit of your stomach for all the power.

Making beds affords splendid motive for graceful action. In noise, rhythmically bending, with as many long steps as possible, flinging the arms in sweeping parallel curves as you swing sheets into place; a toss of a pillow does no harm to pillow, nor you to catch it. It is making play of work, of course, but why not?

Sweeping is another exercise from which you can extract health values. A woman who will wear out a broom and keep it straight will not be one-sided. It is easier to sweep right handed. By alternating right and left hand power, you gain in dexterity. This exercise will show you how much control or lack of it you have of your muscles. Very comical facial contortions sometimes accompany the first efforts at left handed sweeping. The more you laugh at yourself the better.

A housewife falls easily into little, short, stumpy steps, which only persistently dance steps in long strides will overcome. Poise is the key to the whole action, and it makes a great difference in the amount of work done for strength expanded.

It requires a good strong effort to get into poise, however, if once you have lost it. Sweeping demands open windows. No good housewife neglects that point, and thus you have fresh air even if there be some dust in it. Do not stoop shoulders in bending. Your setting up drill makes getting up and down easier, and bending at hips instead of doubling up the spine will be practice.

If you find perspiration running off your face consider it a steam complexion bath.

No kind of housework but can be utter drudgery, or it may be a healthful, pleasureful occupation. It depends upon your viewpoint.

This is to make me strong, this is to make me graceful, this makes me happy for it makes home sweet, are sentiments to practice with housework.

Of course, all of these exercises, to be beneficial must be accompanied by deep breathing.

The Cozy Corner

OUR LIVES.

THE PAST.

Time-made landscapes, daily growing,
Hours, and days, and years, go by,
Trees, and flowers, and weeds, all showing
Charnel-house and hill-tops high.

Pictures time-toned; perfumes faintly
Borne of joys that live no more—
Kindred faces shining, saintly—
Soft the light from heavenly shore.

THE PRESENT.

Arise and grasp it. It is ours—
Our time, and all we have for aye.
The past may bring its rue and flowers,
The future flash its promise gay
With rainbow tints, or black as night
With lowering clouds, or thunders roar.
And tossing waves our soul affright.
The now is what we'll clasp the more.
Our strength, our talisman from harm,
Our work is ever with today.
We'll bear its burdens, live its charms,
With faith in God, keep on our way.

THE FUTURE.

Deep that ocean, terror haunted,
Unexplored, yet stretched before,
Rainbow spanned, and hope enchanted,
Sail we to the mystic shore.

Sea unsounded we are sailing,
Hung with mist-clouds trailing low,
Music mingles with our wailing,
Sea that all who live must know.

Press-gang members, Forced the sailors,
Bright though skies, or billows roar,
When our voyage at length is ended
Earth and time are ours no more.
—Etta Dodge Morris.

SHE EXPLAINS WHY.

To the Farmer's Wife who "wondered" why I did not "try the plan of going to a hotel before I thought of going into the country in the summer time" when "women always have more than enough to do," I will say that it was because the family where I went had signified that they wished to take a boarder during the summer in order to earn some extra money, and I was not supposed to know that the "women," or the men, had "more than enough to do." All I knew was that they advertised for boarders, and charged city prices for very much less than city conveniences, and I did not, in any manner, feel responsible for making more work for the "already overworked woman." That was supposed to be arranged in the family before they asked for boarders.

In all hotels or boarding houses to which I have been accustomed, when a person pays for the use of a room, they are not expected to share it with any one, nor would they be asked to "accommodate" the landlord, or landlady, by taking into it one, or more, persons who are strangers to them.

As for asking people to come and spend the summer with me as this "Farmer's Wife" suggests, I shall not be likely to try that as a cure for the weariness that makes me crave a quiet life away from the noise of the city, but when I do ask any one, I should understand thoroughly whether they were coming as a guest, or a boarder, and treat them accordingly.

I agree with this "Farmer's Wife" in one thing, viz.: that company from the country would be perfectly willing to be "entertained" to the limit. In fact, I have had some experience in that line and know that when you have such company, they expect constant attention and entertainment all of the time they are with you, or, as one woman told me—they "want to get the worth of their time," which, to say the least, is not at all complimentary to their hostess.

But this is not to the point. My country visit was simply a business arrangement. I was to pay so much for such and such accommodations, and I kept my part of the contract, and feel that I had a perfect right to expect the other party to do the same. The next time I go into the country, however, I shall go to a hotel and not to a private house.—Mrs. Reynolds.

CAN SOME ONE HELP HER?

Dear Cozy Corner Friends:—Some time ago I saw a recipe for heavenly cake in The Blade, and as I have lost the paper I would be very much obliged to any one who will send it again, if the editor will publish it.—A Constant Subscriber.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

In the present agitation in regard to the temperance question in Ohio, this letter from an old correspondent is especially interesting, as noting that there are different kinds of intemperance which should be overcome, and that this sin is not confined to intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors:

"It is agreed by all that intemperance is a vice to be shunned by those who desire the respect of the community in which they live. As generally accepted, this word means the use of intoxicating liquors, but there are other forms of intoxication that are equally disastrous to the well being of an individual or a community.

"We should be temperate in all things—in our ambition, in our eating as well as in our drinking. We must not be covetous, nor give way to carnal desires, for in all of these ways we are in danger of intemperance.

"Good citizenship is essential to good government, and a good citizen must be temperate in his judgment, or he will be incompetent to render a fair and just decision on questions of vital importance, those questions which determine the future of a city, or of an individual.

"The only exceeding thirst that may be indulged in with safety is a thirst for righteousness, and the only covetousness is one that makes for the welfare of humanity. This thirst will overcome all sinful desires and tend to make us peaceful lovers of truth, justice and hospitality, and full of good works that tend to a higher and better life.—M. H. Williams.

Chicken Terrapin.

Cream a tin of boned chicken, or use the chopped meat from one chicken—by cooking two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter until they bubble, then add a cupful of milk or cream and half a teaspoonful of salt; cook till thick, then stir in a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a dash of paprika. To this add half a pint of chicken stock or soup and two hard boiled eggs chopped fine. This should be cooked down a little after adding the soup, and forms a very delicious luncheon dish.

After some time The Blade Cook has secured the following from an experienced English cook, and now gives it in answer to the request sent in by Mrs. M. M. B., of Omaha:

Yorkshire Cakes.

To one quart of fresh milk add two beaten eggs; add eggs and milk to one quart of boiling water in a saucepan. Stir into this two tablespoonfuls of vinegar or lemon juice and when the curd forms on the liquid take it off and place it on a sieve to drain. If you live where you have plenty of nice buttermilk or sour milk, you can have your curd by setting a pan of milk on the back of the range, where it will not become too hot, for an hour or two and thus dispense with the vinegar or lemon juice, adding the eggs. Beat half a pint of this curd with four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cream, a grating of nutmeg, one tablespoonful of ground almond meats and four ounces of clean, dry currants.

Beat all together and pour into patty pans which have been lined with a good puff paste, bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

Hot Mayonnaise to Serve With Fish.

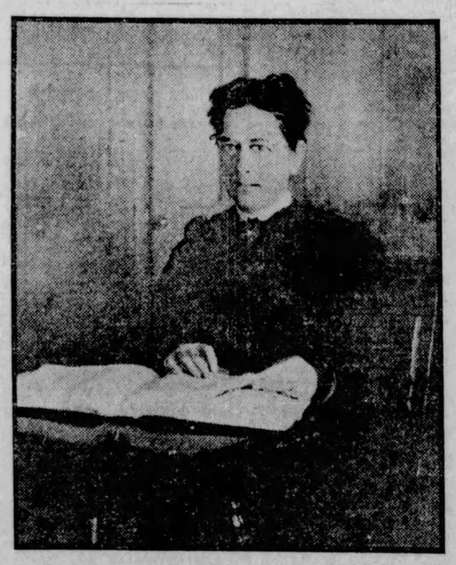
Combine one tablespoonful each of flour and butter with one cupful of hot milk and a pinch of salt. Add to this one-half tablespoonful each of finely chopped olives, capers, pickles and parsley; one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a fourth of a cupful of cream mayonnaise. Stir all together and beat to the boiling point, but do not let it boil.

A Woman Astronomer.

From Cambridge, last month, came the report that a new star had been discovered by a woman. As this "woman," Mrs. Fleming herself says, it is to be expected and inevitable that stars will be discovered—the interest lies, then, not so much in this case in the discovery as in the woman herself.

Of the personality of this remarkable woman the New York Herald has the following: Mrs. Fleming prefers to eliminate absolutely the personal equation in her triumphs. To hear her tell the story of the new stars discovered it is the simplest thing in the world. To her it matters only that they are added to the information of science. She has discovered more stars than any other astronomer in the history of the world—simply because she was assigned to that duty in the routine of the observatory. The story of her personal career one must learn from others. She wishes to be known merely as her name will be perpetuated in astronomy—"W. Fleming, astronomer." She does not welcome the idea that any one would take any interest in her work except as scientific facts. One may learn elsewhere, however, that she is the only woman occupying an official position in Harvard university. She is past forty years old, affable and charming of manner. A slight burr in her pronunciation reminds one that she is a native of Dundee, Scotland, where she was educated and taught school for five years. Her father, Robert Stevens, was a man of scientific inclinations and was among the first in Dundee to take a practical interest in the introduction of the daguerreotype process of photography. When Mrs. Fleming came to America, twenty-seven years ago, she got a position at the Harvard observatory as a computer. From the simplest kind of work she has steadily advanced to her present conspicuous and arduous position.

In 1897 she was appointed curator of the astronomical records of the university. At present she has charge of one hundred and fifty thousand glass plates, each covered with almost countless images of stars, which make a complete record of the heavens nightly since 1886. From studying this vast amount of data Mrs. Fleming has developed a peculiar skill and capacity for noting what is new or valuable on these records written by the stars themselves. She discovered her first star in 1887.



MRS. FLEMING, DISCOVERER OF A NEW STAR.

The Ruins of Ancient Mitla

LITTLE MITLA MAIDENS.
—New England Magazine.

Before Columbus voyaged to America there were at Mitla, Mexico, splendid palaces which now lie in ruins. Geographically, Mitla is in the State of Oaxaca, being about 250 miles southeast of Puebla, and about two-thirds of that distance south of Vera Cruz. Owing to the difficulties and expenses attending railroad construction down through the canons, this region has been inaccessible except by horseback until within the last dozen years. Now, however, General Grant's road, the Mexican Southern, reaches the city of Oaxaca by climbing and sliding stupendous grades. It is from this city that the journey is made overland to the Mitla ruins.

Mitla was a great religious center called Miquotlan Mietlan, or Mitla, "place of sadness," dwelling of the dead. To attempt to describe in detail these old palaces would probably result in confusion. A mass of irregular building covering an area of 150,000 square metres, such are the Mitla ruins, one of the wonders of the New World, according to Humboldt. Their massive walls, some five feet in thickness, are made of small pebbles bound together with enduring cement. The walls are finished with a veneer of carved stone. The lintels over the entrances are of solid stone weighing well up in the tons. The Hall of the Monoliths has been pronounced by Doutrelain, a famous architect, to be of the most recent construction as is shown by its superior symmetry. Ranged in line in the middle of the now roofless hall are six columns of porphyry that rise to a height of fourteen feet. They are very simple, without base or capital, substantial rather than ornamental. The builders lavished their decorations on other apartments, such as the audience chamber, and its ramifying courts and corridors. No mortar holds these tiles in place, so securely are they cut.

North of the main ruins a Christian church was built some two hundred years ago. The old ruins furnished the material, for the government hadn't then taken a hand in preserving them. Two monoliths have been appropriated and transferred to the more menial duties in the backyard of the church property. Even the padre's horses can look up from time to time and see above their manger a row of fantastic hieroglyphics done in a lustrous dark red paint. Egyptian inscriptions have been deciphered; these never have been.

But what may appeal most strongly to the traveler are the precipitous heights that rise 600 feet above Mitla. On the summit are found the remains of adobe huts, great heaps of stone for defense and thousands of fragments of pottery. Great rocks are poised near the battlements to be toppled over on a besieging foe, just as the Romans fought in ancient times. Fortifications a mile in length follow the windings of the cliffs.—From the September New England Magazine.

HALL OF THE MONOLITHS, MITLA.
—New England Magazine.

INTERIOR DECORATION

With the fall housecleaning there is usually found the need of more or less redecoration of the rooms, so that they may be in order for the festivities of the winter season, and look bright and cheerful during the darker and more dreary days when one must, of necessity, occupy them more than in the summer.

In many instances, however, the time and money spent in this work is not satisfactory simply because the domestic decorator—if the term may be used in distinction from the professional man or woman—does not have the technical knowledge necessary for producing the best effects.

We employ none but skilled and experienced workmen to build the house, but when we come to the decorating which will mean so much to us, we are apt to think more of the expense of putting the work in the hands of one whose whole time is given to that work, than we do of the results.

For instance: In selecting the paper for the wall of a room, nine persons out of ten will select a color and pattern that pleases the eye without regard to the size or location of the rooms on which it is to be used. They will choose for a small room reds, or the warm yellow and brown tints—the "advancing" colors, as they are technically called, because they draw the room together, so to speak, while the "receding" colors of gray, pale blues and greens, are placed upon the walls of large rooms and halls, with the result that the small room appears smaller, and the size of the larger rooms is unpleasantly accentuated.

In the case of a small room with a high ceiling, it is desirable to increase the size and lessen the height; this is done just as a woman who is noticeably tall will have the lines of trimming on her gown run across neck, shoulders and waist to make her look shorter. With a woman, as with a room, perpendicular stripes and lines will seemingly add to the height when desired.

To properly treat a room with a high ceiling, to make it seem cosier, the ceiling paper should be brought down, a broad picture molding placed between the border and the dado, which must be four or five feet from the floor.

When the room is too low, the opposite treatment should be followed, the border and dado omitted and the picture moulding placed as near the ceiling as possible.

Small patterned hangings in white, or light tints, give a small room the spacious appearance that it lacks, while the advancing colors of red, or those that have red as a foundation, in large patterns are adapted to the large rooms and halls.

So with the floor covering; a floor that is covered from baseboard to baseboard, shows exactly its proportions, while a painted, or oiled floor, with small rugs laid lengthwise across it, will give the same room a larger appearance.

The coloring of the woodwork of a room should be in harmony with its size and location in the house. In small, poorly lighted rooms white paint and very light tints of color should be employed freely, to supply the lack of size and light. The ceilings, especially, should be white. In the larger and better lighted rooms, the advancing colors may be used with frescoes and colored decorations on the ceiling.

Then for the curtains, and draperies for windows and doors. In a very formal room, in fine houses, there are six sets of draperies to each window, the glass or inside curtain, the sash curtain, a lace shade on rollers, the draperies of soft china silk, the heavy lace curtains, and last, the tapestry curtains that are next to the room. This is the exception, and two pairs—the glass curtain and the inside curtains—are generally considered sufficient, though these are often supplemented by the shade on rollers, where more privacy is desired.

The mission of the glass curtain is to present a more agreeable and pleasing effect from the street, secures privacy and also protects the finer inside curtains from the burning of the sun. These glass curtains may be the "bonne femme" which lies flat and smooth in one piece against the glass, the sash curtains of lace or fine muslin, the "grande dame," a curtain divided in the middle and reaching from the top of the glass to the window sill, or the lace or silk shade on rollers. Lace curtains have a practical mission as well as an esthetic one as they serve to diffuse the light to parts of the room that otherwise would be dark, but when they are used to the exclusion of light and air, their presence is to be deplored.

As to price, lace curtains range from the hand-made silk lace at $1.-200 to $1,500 a pair, to the machine made curtains, a few dollars a pair, many of which are reproductions of the more expensive patterns, and are, by far, more suitable to the ordinary furnishings than the expensive originals.

In selecting curtains, as in all other things pertaining to house decoration, it should be an unchanging and inflexible rule to have all things in harmony.

For bedrooms plain or ruffled muslin curtains are the most popular with people of moderate means; in dining and living rooms lace is used and also the various fabrics in colored stripes that are offered at very reasonable prices. These rooms should have nothing in furnishings except that which is light and cheerful; if you must have heavy, sombre carpets and hangings, put them in the library, where they will serve to preserve the quiet, studious effect that is supposed to belong in that room.

For the suggestions above given, as for other valuable information, we are indebted to the September number of the Interior Decoration Magazine.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

If every woman kept a "treasure chest" where she placed all ends of silk or ribbon, all bits of lace, pretty pictures, boxes, etc., she would find it a most convenient place to visit when it came time to make gifts for Christmas or other occasions.

Equally convenient is the custom of making little gifts in the spare moments of the year, and laying them aside in a place especially prepared for them where they are ready to be drawn out for an unexpected call upon one's generosity in contributing to church fairs, or for other unexpected occasions as well as for Christmas or birthday gifts.

Did you every try putting oil cloth on the floor of the kitchen pantry? If not, do so the next time you clean house, and see how much cleaner the room will look and how much hard work it will save you in keeping the floor clean. Place several layers of newspapers under it to "even" the floor and make it softer and pleasanter to walk upon.

Fish must not be fried in a covered pan, even if the fat does spatter over the stove; a spattered stove can be endured better than soggy fish.

"A good dinner may bring joy or sorrow, according to the state of your stomach."

Sateens should be washed in a suds made of white soap, lukewarm water and a cupful of salt to a tub of water. Rinse in lukewarm water and salt, wring, snapping the wrinkles out as well as possible, wrap in a sheet and let it lie for three or four hours, then iron on the wrong side.

Sateen garments should never be hung out of doors. If stiffening is required, dissolve a little gum arabic in water and add to the rinsing water.

Fresh, unsalted butter, if eaten freely, will, it is said, cure a child of summer complaint.

If the knife is held perpendicularly when cutting hot bread or cake, it will cut smoother slices.

An old housekeeper says that if a kettle of jam or preserves is scorched in cooking, to set it immediately in a pan of cold water will restore the flavor, unless it is really burned.

To make a sauce of lima beans, remove a half cupful of them from the kettle when they are soft, mash them, add a piece of butter, a little pepper and salt, a little cream and half a cupful of the water in which they were boiled. Drain off the remainder of the water, pour the sauce over the beans, let it boil up once and serve.

To prevent colored cotton goods from fading when washed, let them lie in strong, salted water for twenty minutes, then hang up in the shade to dry. After they are dry, the colors will remain fast, through many washings. Care should be taken to dry all colored cotton goods in the shade, as the sun is more apt to fade them than the washing.

All white meats gain an added flavor from onions—and one desired by most people—and the proper way to add it is to grate the onion very fine and spread over the meat just before it is done, blending it by frequent basting. In this way the flavor is retained without the unpleasant pieces of browned onion appearing.

Do not use too much nor too strong perfume; it is a pretty sure indication that there is some disagreeable odor about your person that you wish to conceal. On the contrary, a delicate suggestion of perfume is very pleasant. Small sachets filled with one's favorite perfume and placed inside the waist of the gown, is much to be preferred to a stronger odor, and instead of pouring perfumed waters on your handkerchief, keep them in a box with a bit of orris root or a sachet of whatever you choose for your perfume—and do not have but one choice for this.

Peppermint sprigs, or a few drops of the oil of peppermint will drive away rats and mice if placed where they are most in evidence.

Scattering lime or cayenne pepper are said to drive away fleas and one teaspoonful of tartar emetic mixed with an equal amount of sugar and put where ants of any kind are troublesome, will rid the house of these pests.

For next winter—when vegetables are frosted, prepare them for cooking and cover with cold, salted water; let them stand over night in a moderately warm room. Next day pour off this water and cook as usual.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR JULY.

New Work.....E. Sugden
Solutions.....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the founder of the Primitive Methodists, and was born April 3, 1772, at Fordhays in Staffordshire, England. Originally a Wesleyan Methodist, he distinguished himself by the fervor of his religious sentiments, and his zeal in the conversion of the ungodly. In 1808, he was cut off from the Wesleyan connection, strange to say, for following much the same course of earnest evangelization as Wesley himself had done. His preaching, however, was wonderfully acceptable, and he quickly gathered around him many devoted adherents. In March, 1810, a committee of ten members was formed. This may be regarded as the first official organization of the body. In 1816 he published in the Primitive Methodist Magazine, a narrative of his labors and those of his coadjutors. In the course of his life he visited Scotland, Ireland, Canada and the United States, where his ministry was attended with great success. He died at Bemersley, in Staffordshire, October 11, 1852.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A sells B some goods that cost him $1,480 at a loss of 3½%. A few days afterwards B sells them back to A at a gain of 3½%. How much less does A pay for them the second time than the first?

P. RIMER.

3.—RHOMBOID.

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      X
    X X X
  X X X X X
    X X X
      X
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1.—A consonant.
2.—A measure of weight.
3.—A strengthening medicine.
4.—A small recess in a wall.
5.—A large box.
6.—To bar; to hinder.
7.—The highest point.
8.—A consonant.

E. SUGDEN.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My whole is a proverb composed of 21 letters. My 6, 2, 15, 20, 5 is one of the elements; my 1, 18, 11, 13 is a division of time; my 16, 3, 7, 9, 21 is devoid of motion; my 19, 4, 10, 16, 12, 8 is a hollow dish of any kind; my 17, 14, 12 is to assume a horizontal position.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows anything to tell us about the "Berserkers"?

LOO SEE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Religion, if in heavenly truths attired,
Needs only to be seen to be admired."
W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of September 14.

1.—Thomas Belsham.
2.—A's share of the loss is $54.93; B's share is $45.07.
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Nohah, Amana, Hazor, Omega, Rezin. Primals—Nahor; finals—Haran.
4.—Car-pet; man-date; war-den; garnet; mar-grave.
5.—The French Academy is one of the most eminent of five academies which constitute the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of forty members, called the "Immortals," who are elected for life. It is the highest authority on everything pertaining to the niceties of the French language, rhetoric and poetry.
6.—John Adams wrote: "The appearance of religion only on Sundays proves that it is only appearance."

Chat.

There were not many pupils at the 'Cademy today, but those who did come were just as welcome. They were Hawkeye, Pauline, W. P. E. and J. E. Moorhead.

W. P. E., if pencil work is any easier for you, use it. You are a privileged pupil, and everything "goes."

J. E. Moorhead, you are very welcome whenever you drop in. Your correction of the problem was received in plenty of time to be credited.

The Rhomboid puzzle in today's Column is rather clever, the Mistress thinks, in that, like a diamond, it reads down and across the same.

To a casual observer the making of these puzzles looks easy; but when one tries to find words that will "fit" it is not so readily done.

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The M. G. R.'s expect to have a Thanksgiving "doings." We haven't been invited yet; if we are, it's all right; if not, let's have some doings of our own. What do you say, children?

SCHOOL HAS BEGUN.

They cut the pants of brother Jim
To fit the legs of little Tim.
Ah me; 'twas years ago when Bill
And I would chase and race and run
To reach the schoolhouse 'neath the hill
To pick out seats ere school begun.

Poor little Tim! he had to pose
Upon the low front seat; his toes
Were then two inches from the floor.
His brother Jim and Bill and I
Picked out our seats behind the door—
For reasons that were smooth and sly.

I see her yet, a prim, sedate,
Staid personage, who sat in state
Upon the little platform where
She ruled with ruler and with grim
Determination she would stare
Into the eyes of little Tim.

Poor little Tim! he seemed to grow
In wisdom on the front seat row;
But us big fellows by the door
Were satisfied to peg away
And learn a little or no more
Than just enough to keep from play.

Upon the farm is brother Jim—
He wears the castoff pants of Tim.
Bill runs a rural barber store.
Yours truly on a sal'ry small—
The chap who couldn't reach the floo
Will run for county judge this fall.
—Horace Seymour Keller in New York Sun.

A CHINA HEART

"Come away! Come away, Natalie!" pleaded Hester, balancing herself on her tiny, pointed heels, and fluttering her azure draperies like a wind-blown bluejay. "I hear the stage horn. You don't want a china heart. You would break it as you do the others," she added, with a wicked laugh.

Natalie held the little heart-shaped tray between her eyes and the light.

"It is excellent china, and beautifully enameled. I never saw a better picture of the fall; but I suppose I can't have it, for the last cent of my allowance was gone long ago. It is horrid to be so wretchedly poor."

"Dear me! If you really want it, you have only to drop a hint to your numerous admirers. They will rise to the bait like hungry trout," suggested Hester, laughing mischievously as they turned away.

Natalie shrugged her shoulders, not dreaming that one of her numerous admirers had heard every word. He stood looking after her with open mouth. Was the pretty lady, his Heart's Desire, so very poor, then? He had always thought her rich, she wore such beautiful clothes. But one might have plenty to eat and wear and not much money, Billy knew. That was his own case.

He tiptoed up to the counter and asked the price of the little tray.

"Two dollars," replied the smiling salesgirl.

Billy fairly staggered out of the store. No wonder the pretty lady could not buy it. Then he sat down and took account of stock.

There were three cents, and never did pennies look so small. Out of the tangle that crammed his pockets he extracted three marbles and a fishhook that seemed commercially available. Could one small boy earn the required balance in a few weeks? One small boy would certainly try.

During the long, hot days that followed the pennies accumulated slowly. Onion rows are long and time is fleeting; and the value set on a small boy's time is deplorably low. Billy worked cheerfully, but discouragement overtook him at times as it does all great souls. Then he would trot down to take another look at the china heart, and incidentally to bask in the light of the salesgirl's smile.

She had a wonderfully winning smile, and Billy had long ago told her his secret. That was the reason she kept the china heart hidden in an Indian moccasin until she saw Billy coming, otherwise some one else might have bought it and broken the china heart, Billy's and all.

She did not approve of the pretty lady with her coquettish airs, but she never told Billy so, for she did most heartily approve of him.

He came into the store one night with despair in his face.

"They're beginnin' to go. She'll be goin' away any day. I can't make it," he said, huskily.

To him the comings and goings of the summer boarders were as aimless as the flittings of the birds and butterflies, and quite as uncertain.

"I wouldn't be discouraged," said the salesgirl, brightly. "It's getting so late in the season that we have had a mark down since you were here last."

"How much?" chirped Billy, with returning hope.

"I can let you have it for a dollar and a half now."

"Jeminee! I've got one forty-five!" cried Billy, fumbling wildly in his pockets.

"I think I could take one forty-five for it," said the salesgirl, thoughtfully.

She took it from the showcase and wrapped it daintily with narrow, white ribbon, while Billy fished pennies and nickels from his pockets. Then as he hurried from the store, holding his dearly bought treasure carefully in both hands, she took fifty-five cents from her own slender purse and dropped it into the cash drawer.

When Billy, bankrupt in fortune but very rich in love, came in sight of the big hotel, he awoke to the fact he was clad in garments not too whole and clean, and that his face and hands bore unmistakable signs of his wrestle with a stubborn soil.

"I ought to 'a' had my Sunday clo'es on," he murmured distressfully, "but I gotta go on now. She might go tonight."

Heart's Delight was sitting on the long veranda, surrounded by her faithful courtiers. In the shadow, behind the little group, sat a young man with averted face and gloomy eyes. He had come to spend his one poor little week of vacation near Natalie, but he had scarcely had speech with her.

Tomorrow he must go back, and—well, the years that lay before him seemed very dark—long weary years of bootless toil. All his thought, all his labor had been for her; although he had never been very hopeful; and now the last shred of hope was gone.

By the time Billy reached the foot of the tall veranda he was apoplectic with embarrassment. Breathing stertorously, he began the long ascent, painfully conscious of the sudden silence above, and the amused eyes that were scanning his worn and scanty garments.

He laid the little packet in his lady's lap and would have turned and fled, but his limbs seemed to have lost the power of locomotion.

Natalie swiftly untied the string, while Billy watched her adoringly. He was not afraid of her but of the strange people with the mocking eyes.

"Oh, my dear little china heart," she gurgled. "And I thought it was sold. It was never there. But who sent it, Billy Boy?"

"I bought it," said Billy, swelling with pride.

"Why, Billy, Billy Boy! Where in the world did you get so much money?" she cooed tenderly, putting her arm around him and drawing him to her side.

"I worked," answered Billy, displaying his brown, hard little paws. He was not ashamed of them now.

"Why Billy, Billy Boy! And you did all that for me?"

"I'd do more'n that for you. I'd do anything for you," said Billy, stoutly.

The young men laughingly murmured their approval of this sentiment. Involuntarily Natalie turned to the moody face behind her. Clifford had not spoken. He was still looking at the pine-covered hills that frowned darkly against the sunset sky, and it seemed to her that the lines pain had carved in his face had all at once grown deeper and harder.

She glanced down again at the adoring little countenance on her arm. Years before, Clifford's face had worn that same look of boyish idolatry, and it touched her now as his manly devotion had failed to do.

She rose, stooping to kiss Billy's forehead as she did so.

"I shall keep it as long as I live, Billy," she said.

"And you won't break it as you did the others?" Billy asked anxiously.

Natalie smiled strangely. "No, Billy Boy. I shall never break any more, I think—never any more."

Turning again, she said gently, "Isn't it almost time for our walk, Clifford?"

With a great light in his eyes, the young man sprang forward, and the others made way for him as courtiers must do when the king comes.

As the two strolled down the pine-fringed road, Billy followed at a respectful distance, turning handsprings that greatly relieved his effervescing spirits.

Had she not kissed him before them all? Ah, she might chatter with these grown young men, dance with them, drive with them, walk with them—very close, as she was walking now; but kiss them? Never! They were far to big and old for that, Billy was sure.—Mary M. Parks, in Household Ledger.

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YERKES TO MAKE TESTS

To Find Alcohol in Patent Preparations.

Washington, Sept. 20.—In response to inquiry made as to the effect of his ruling made September 12, regarding the sale of proprietary and patent medicines composed largely of distilled spirits or mixtures thereof, Mr. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, said:

"In my judgment, there is a possible misunderstanding regarding the matter. I simply ruled that manufacturers of compounds of the character named must pay to the government, under the federal statute, the special tax required of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers; in addition it requires the payment by the retail dealer who handles these goods of the special tax required of retail dealers amounting to $25 a year. The ruling was based on my construction of the statute in view of the character of some of these goods.

"Further, this ruling, like all others made by the bureau, was subject to revision in the federal courts; that doubtless a case would be promptly taken into court wherein the validity of this construction of the statute would be considered. Should such action be taken every aid would be given to secure a prompt hearing.

"This was the course taken by the banks when I ruled that under the act of 1898 the undivided profit account of banks was subject to tax. This was also the course taken when I ruled in 1902 that oleomargarine, colored through the use of palm oil or artificially colored butter, was subject to a tax of ten cents a pound. In these cases appeal was made to the federal courts and the rightfulness of the internal revenue bureau's construction of the law was determined.

"When these cases reach the court there are other questions in connection with the federal statute controlling in this matter upon which judicial construction will be asked."

Mr. Yerkes added that he would proceed as rapidly as possible, through the use of the chemical laboratory of his bureau, to determine which of these alcoholic compounds would fall within the scope of the ruling of September 12. That full information would be given to manufacturers and retail dealers of the results reached, although it was possible that by December 1, the date originally fixed by him for the ruling to be effective, the office would not have concluded investigation of all the various compounds referred to.

DIFFERS FROM PRESIDENT

Senator Foraker's Views on Tariff and Rates Creates Some Talk.

Washington, Sept. 25.—That President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker do not wholly agree on the tariff revision and rate regulation question is now certain. The senator's speech at Bellefontaine Saturday indicated that he will not support the President on these issues as at present outlined.

The press bureau maintained here by the railroad interests called attention to the antagonism shown in the views of the President and the senator with a good deal of glee. The position the senator takes is not frowned upon by the railroad men, who believe that additional legislation to prevent the giving of rebates is more needed than additional powers for the interstate commerce commission.

The senator's views on the subject certainly have given Washington something to talk about. His opposition to a revision of the tariff and to any form of reciprocity other than that which provides for an exchange of noncompetitive products was expected. But the frankness of his opposition to the position taken by the President in his last annual message was a little surprising. The two agree in their belief that rebates and the private car line abuses should be abolished. But the President also believes that the interstate commerce commission should have the right to substitute rates for those judged by it to be unreasonable or unjust. It is upon that point that they part company. The President last winter advocated that the commission be given power to make new rates and to put them into effect without waiting for a judicial determination of the question as to whether they are or are not in contradiction of the spirit of the constitution. The senator takes the position that the perfecting of the present law is all that is necessary to be done. This position, he assumes, too, in the light of the great mass of testimony taken by the senate committee on interstate commerce, of which he is a leading member and of which Senator Elkins is chairman.

Since the speech was delivered it has been learned that Senator Foraker has been working upon a bill on the subject which he will introduce early in the coming session. He spent several weeks at the Hot Springs of Virginia working upon it.

MORE FUNDS THAN BEFORE

Government Cash and Notes in Eight Years Show Great Increase.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The count of the cash notes, bonds, and other securities in the treasury of the United States, incident to the transfer of the office of United States treasurer from Mr. Ellis H. Roberts to Mr. Chas. H. Treat, was completed yesterday and found to exactly agree with the treasury books. The total as of July 1, 1905, was found to be $1,259,598,278.58 2-3, as follows:

United States notes, $6,520,267; United States currency in process of redemption, $857,472; national bank notes in process of redemption, $14,082,532; gold certificates, $1,000,120; silver certificates, $1,-612,003; gold coin, $8,420,888; standard silver dollars, $153,407,591; fractional silver coin, $921,715; minor coin, $36,237; total cash, $187,859,355.

Treasurer's transfer account, $93,522,-230; United States paper currency in reserve, $383,352,500; incomplete gold certificates, $990,000; bonds and other securities held in trust, $593,474,092; total, $1,259,598,278.

This total is an increase of $462,672,-839 over the amount transferred by Mr. D. N. Morgan, the outgoing treasurer, to Mr. Roberts on July 1, 1897.

WILL TALK ABOUT CHANGE

Those Who Favor Another Inauguration Day to Meet at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 22.—District Commissioner MacFarland, chairman of the national committee to consider the advisability of changing the date of the ceremony for the inauguration of the President of the United States has issued a call for a meeting of the committee on November 8.

The committee is composed of the governors of all states and territories and fifteen residents of the District of Columbia. Among the dates suggested for the ceremony are April 30 and the last Thursday in April. The change is urged by reason of the inclement weather that usually prevails on March 4.

BOYCOTT IS ABOUT OVER

Consul General Roberts Says Indications Are Disappearing.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai cabled the state department today as follows:

"There is no longer any evidence of boycott conditions in or about Shanghai and American trade is active, particularly with the northern port of China and there has been no stamping of goods (boycott marks) as was reported. On the whole the condition of affairs seems to be satisfactory.

BEVERAGES ARE POPULAR

Coffee and Tea Consumption on the Increase.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The coffee, tea and cacao trade of the world is the subject of a monograph just prepared by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics which will be published in the forthcoming issue of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. This report shows the enormous increase both in the cultivation and consumption of these stimulants which is one of the characteristic features of the last quarter of a century. In the case of coffee, which is an indigenous plant of Africa, the center of production may be said to have been transferred to South and Central America, about three-fourths of the world's consumption being furnished at present by Brazil. The terms "Java" and "Mocha," which in olden times indicated the source of origin, have now become mere characteristics of quality and blend. In the case of tea, the spread of culture precedes, in point of time, that of coffee. China, which may be said to have been the center of the tea trade in the earlier parts of the last century, has been superseded now by India and Ceylon, so far at least as imports into the United Kingdom are concerned.

The cultivation of these two articles of popular consumption may be said to be restricted to certain well-limited areas, the bulk of coffee being raised at present in the central and southern part of the American continent, and tea being produced on the Asiatic mainland and adjacent islands. On the other hand, the consumption of these products, in the leading European and American countries at least, is far from being equally distributed. Roughly speaking between two-fifths and one-half of the marketed coffee product of the world is taken by the United States, while one-half of the tea product entering the world's markets is taken by the United Kingdom. Another act worth mentioning is that the rate of consumption of these two articles, wherever they have become part of the popular diet, tends so to increase continually. Taking only those countries the statistics of which show considerable consumption of coffee, such as the United States, Germany, United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, France and Austria-Hungary, we find that the combined consumption in these countries has increased almost 60 per cent from 1,140,740,000 pounds in 1884, to 1,816,447,000 pounds in 1904, as compared with an increase of population of about 30 per cent in the countries named during the same period. In the United States the total consumption has almost doubled in quantity, while the per capita consumption has increased about 26.9 per cent from 9.26 pounds per head to 11.75 pounds per head during the period under consideration. About the same remarks apply to the more important tea-consuming countries for which detailed statistics are presented, i. e., the United Kingdom, Russia, United States, Germany, Holland and France, in which the tea consumption has increased 58.9 per cent from 317,982,000 pounds in 1884 to 505,233,000 pounds in 1904, while the population in these countries has increased only about 27 per cent during the same period. The consumption per head in those countries at least where tea is as popular a beverage as coffee in this country, shows therefore about the same ratio of increase. In the United Kingdom the per capita tea consumption has increased from 4.90 pounds to 6 pounds, or 22.5 per cent between the year 1884 and 1904.

Of special interest to the United States is the coffee industry of Porto Rico. Its "banner year" was 1896, when the island exported 58,763,476 pounds, valued at $8,318,544. The fall in prices, which became acute about that time, combined with the hurricane of August, 1899, the change in money standard, and the partial loss of the Spanish, French and Cuban markets, caused an abrupt decline, so that in the fiscal year 1900-1901 the exports were only 12,155,008 pounds, valued at $1,678,988. Since then there has been a steady increase, the exports for 1904 being 34,329,972 pounds, valued at $3,-903,257. There is every prospect that the record of the banner year will soon be equaled, especially since Cuba, under the reciprocity treaty, grants to Porto Rico coffee a 20 per cent reduction of duty, and the vast market of the United States, which formerly took only trifling quantities, now absorbs a rapidly increasing amount of the Porto Rican product.

The following table shows the per capita consumption of coffee, tea, and cacao in some of the principal countries for 1903:

Countries.	Per capita consumption. Coffee. lbs.	Tea. lbs.	Cacao. lbs.
United States	10.79	1.39	0.76
United Kingdom	.71	6.03	.91
Germany	6.80	.12	.81
France	6.27	.06	1.16
Holland	14.39	1.45	4.36

KING-EMPEROR SCORED

Hungarian Statesmen Criticize His Latest Action.

Buda Pest, Hungary, Sept. 25.—The executive committee of the coalition parties, summoned to discuss the situation arising from the ultimatum presented to the Hungarian leaders by the king-emperor, has passed what amounts to a severe vote of censure of his majesty and his advisers.

The committee in the resolution expresses the deepest regret that the king-emperor did not listen to the statesmen summoned by him to Vienna, who represent the majority in the Hungarian parliament and constitute therefore the leaders of the nation in its public affairs.

The committee further indignantly censures these who advised his majesty to take such a course and approves the action of the coalition of leaders in refusing to negotiate with Count Goluchowski and in declining the memorandum presented by the king-emperor as a violation of the constitution and unsuitable for the settlement of the present constitutional conflict.

JAPAN IS QUIETING DOWN

Obstreperous Newspapers Are Still Under Suspension.

Tokio, Sept. 21.—The expressions of dissatisfaction over the terms of the treaty of peace in the columns of the local papers are not so frequent as they were some time ago.

The list of papers suspended since the urgency ordinance was passed includes nine published in Tokio and thirteen published elsewhere, five of which were resuspensions. At the time of the outburst of popular indignation occasioned by the intervention of three European powers at the close of the war between Japan and China, the cases of papers suspended exceeded two hundred, ten of which were in Tokio. The Asahi remains suspended. It is twelve days today since its publication was ordered stopped. The news of the Russian emperor's proposal to hold a second peace conference at The Hague has not, so far, evoked any comment by the press.

WITTE WANTS TO RETIRE

But Czar Desires That He Remain in the Russian Service.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—The future of M. Witte is the subject of much talk among his friends to whom he has said that he intends, after having aided in the settlement of the questions immediately connected with the peace negotiations, to ask Emperor Nicholas' leave to retire from public service.

What the Russian emperor's reply will be no one, of course, knows, but one of M. Witte's friends said to him that Emperor Nicholas would probably say that as a patriotic Russian his duty was to remain in public life and give the country the benefit of his prestige abroad.

BUSY ON HIS MESSAGE

Receives Few Callers at Sagamore Hill Home.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt will complete his summer sojourn at Sagamore Hill and return to Washington next Saturday. The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and members of their family, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb and the members of the executive force will leave here about 11 o'clock Saturday morning on a special Long Island railroad train.

The President is devoting considerable time each day now to work on his annual message to Congress. For some time he has been assembling data for the message, but since the adjournment of the peace conference he has been writing the data into definite form. The message will not be completed until some time early in November, because each member of the cabinet will have to supply material for discussion of the work of his department. This information will be contained in the annual reports of the cabinet officers which have not been completed.

Three topics, highly important at this time to the American people will be discussed by the President in his message. They are the federal regulation and supervision of life insurance, the relations between this country and Venezuela and America's interest in the fiscal affairs of the government of Santo Domingo. Other important subjects naturally will be considered, among them the scandals disclosed in the departments of agriculture and the interior; the work of the department of justice in the beef trust cases; the regulation of railroad freight rates; the progress made in the construction of the Panama canal and the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan.

Much of the material for the discussion of these subjects President Roosevelt now has in hand, and the last days of his stay at Sagamore Hill are being devoted to the preparation of that part of his message which will deal with them. Few visitors have been received since the adjournment of the peace conference, the President desiring to be as free as possible from interruption while working on his message. His last week here is practically devoid of engagements.

The consideration of all matters except those of immediate importance is being postponed until the President shall have reached Washington.

THE SUCCESSOR OF KIDD

Captain of Choice Cutthroats Captured at Victoria.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Captain Alexander McLean was arrested Monday last at Victoria, B. C., by Canadian authorities at the request of the American consul, acting for the department of justice, under an indictment obtained more than a year ago at San Francisco, on a charge of conspiracy in fitting out the schooner Carmencita in violation of the sealing laws.

A telegram received at the state department today announcing the arrest says that the Carmencita had been refitted under the name of the Acapulco of alleged Mexican register and with a crew made up of men said to be as "choice a band of robbers and cutthroats as have manned a pirate craft since the days of Captain Kidd."

NO WARSHIPS JUST YET

Venezuela to Be Given Chance to Reply First.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The foreign office has not received Venezuela's response to the instructions sent to M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires at Caracas, requiring Venezuela to disavow her offensive action in refusing to carry on relations with France through him, and therefore French action in the matter is in abeyance pending receipt of the reply. The official view here strongly supports concurrent action on the part of the United States and France. It is said no direct propositions for joint action have yet been formulated. The sailing of Ambassador Jusserand on the Lorraine for New York today is expected to afford an early opportunity to go over the situation. In the meantime the authorities say that no decision will be taken relative to the dispatch of warships or other steps until Venezuela has had an opportunity to reply.

CREDIT SYSTEM FORMED

Panama Canal Employes May Soon Deal Anywhere.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A new system of credit has been devised for the employes of the Panama canal on the isthmus and will be put into effect about October 1. The system will meet the needs of the employes and at the same time comply with the request of the Panama merchants to be put on an equal footing with the commissary stores run by the canal commission, under the direct jurisdiction of the management of the Panama railroad officials.

The system comprises coupon credit slips, which will be issued to canal employes on demand, in books containing credit respectively for $2.50, $5 and $25 gold. The books are so made up that credits for from one cent to one dollar can be torn out as required. Employes will be allowed to get these credit books on demand at any time up to a certain percentage of the total amount of wages due them.

The merchants will accept the slips under an arrangement which makes the four banks of Panama the clearing house between the merchants and the railroad company. No liquors or tobacco are sold at the five government commissaries, which are located along the line of the road, and it has been decided to carry in these commissaries only such articles as shall be decided to constitute the necessities of life.

MISS ALICE, FIRST GUEST

Emperor of Korea Breaks Custom to Entertain Her at Seoul.

Seoul, Sept. 21.—The emperor, for the first time during his reign, lunched with foreigners yesterday, first giving an audience to Miss Alice Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Train.

American Minister Morgan escorted Miss Roosevelt to the banquet hall, where they sat with the crown prince and the imperial princes. The crown and imperial princes and the other members of the party were distributed at small tables with members of the ministry and generals of the army. The emperor toasted the daughter of the President and Minister Morgan replied for Miss Roosevelt, wishing long life to the emperor.

After the luncheon, which consisted of native foods, Miss Roosevelt received the Korean cabinet and other high officials.

BEAVERS TO STAND TRIAL

Department of Justice Says He Will Not Be Allowed to Plead Guilty.

Washington, Sept. 20.—A decision has been reached by the department of justice not to allow former Superintendent George W. Beavers, former chief of the division of salaries and allowances of the postoffice department to plead guilty to charges of conspiracy in the Doremus cancelling machine contract without trial. It is said to be the intention of the government to bring Beavers to trial.

The suggestion that he plead guilty to one count of the indictment contemplated the dropping of all the other counts.

PACKERS PLEAD GUILTY

And Are Fined an Aggregate of $25,000.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Four officials of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing company, of Chicago, were fined an aggregate of $25,000 by Judge Humphrey in the United States district court here today. The fines followed a plea of guilty to indictments charging conspiracy to accept railroad rebates. The defendants were:

SAMUEL WEIL, of New York, vice president of the company.

B. S. CUSEY, traffic manager.

VANCE D. SKIPWORTH and CHESS E. TOLL, assistant traffic managers.

Mr. Weil was fined $10,000, the other three $5,000 each.

With the entering of the plea the declaration was made that unless at least one of the cases is immediately settled, the life of Samuel Weil, who is vice president of the company and is one of the defendants, is in jeopardy. He is said to be a nervous wreck, and fears were entertained for his life if he had been allowed to continue under the stigma of an indictment.

The plea was entered, it is declared, after a complete understanding had been reached between counsel for the defendants and Attorney General W. H. Moody. While in Chicago the attorney general was apprised of the condition of Vice President Weil, and, it is said, agreed to the entry of a plea of guilty with the understanding that the jail provision of the law under which the indictment was returned should be waived and merely a fine imposed. The same concession was made in the case of the other three defendants.

The four defendants were charged with unlawfully combining and agreeing to solicit rebates for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company from the Michigan Central Railroad company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Grand Trunk Western railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, the Boston & Maine Railroad company and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad company.

Charges were made that the defendants conspired with each other in presenting supposed claims for damages which were in reality claims for rebates.

The plea made today does not in any way affect the charge of interference with government witnesses made in a previous indictment returned against Cusey and other Schwarzschild & Sulzberger men. The four defendants were in the federal could building and appeared before Judge Humphrey. They were accompanied by Attorney Weissenbach and Attorneys K. Boyeso and J. J. Herrick.

From the books of the government it is shown that to collect evidence against the four defendants and bring about heir indictment the government spent $16,000.

The cases against Armour & Co. and others were continued until next Wednesday.

The scene in court when the four defendants in the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger case entered was most interesting. All the defendants except Weil went immediately before the bar, the center of the gaze of every person in the crowded court room. The three traffic managers are young men and they showed the emotions visibly. The fourth defendant, Weil, as he entered the room slipped into a seat near the door. He is an elderly man, weighing more than 170 pounds. His face was lined with deep marks, apparently showing the suffering he has passed through since he was indicted. He, however, appeared to be little interested in the proceedings. He did not look at the court nor at the crowd which turned with one accord to see him. He had scarcely taken his seat when an attorney called him forward and the four men stood in a line before the court.

After looking steadily at the defendants for a moment, the judge began speaking. Weil stood with his hands folded before him and his head bowed. At intervals during the sentencing by the court he shot glances toward Judge Humphrey from beneath his brows. His face bore no marks of his thoughts other than the dropping of the corners of his mouth and the deepening of the wrinkles in his forehead. The other men looked into the face of the judge and hung to his every word.

"You are charged with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States law," said Judge Humphrey. "Your counsel have entered pleas of guilty, and if you have anything further to say other than has already been spoken, you are at liberty to speak." The three younger defendants shook their heads; the fourth, the man of years, looked at the floor and said nothing, nor did he make a sign.

"Punishment for this offense as fixed by congress has a wide range, giving the court unusual latitude, ranging from a nominal fine without imprisonment to a heavy fine and two years' imprison ment, all in the discretion of the court. I am disposed to consider this case with reasonable moderation. The sentence of the court in the case of the defendant Weil will be a fine of $10,000 and costs and commitment to the county jail until the fine is paid, and in the cases of Todd, Skipworth and Cusey a fine of $5,000 and costs with the same provision in regard to the payment."

District Attorney Morrison, discussing the case after adjournment of court, said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the matter as it stands. The defendants came into court, pleaded guilty and the court showed leniency in his sentence. The fine is heavy, but the imprisonment provision is there. The most important part of the law. I think it was a very fair consideration of the matter. It was proved conclusively by the government that after the issuance of the injunction by Judge Grosscup, the Schwartzchild & Sulzberger company withdrew from the combination. They were independent, but in order to carry on their business in so strenuous a competition against the other packers, it seems it was necessary for them to accept rebates. The results today only go to show that the government has now lodged an opening wedge into the question of rebates. We have found a way to proceed, and it seems the proper one. It seems to me that the government is in a fair way of breaking up the entire rebate evil in this country."

The fines, however, were paid immediately, Mr. Max Sulzberger giving his check for the total amount, $25,000. The check, after being duly certified, was accepted in payment of the fines and the defendants then left the court room.

WILL SAFEGUARD TROOPS

War Department Issues General Orders Regarding Salutes.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Owing to the number of serious accidents which have resulted from the firing of salutes at military posts, general orders have been issued by the war department to safeguard these functions as much as possible. Hereafter salutes with cannon will be fired only under the personal direction of a commissioned officer. Metallic case ammunition must be used wherever possible, and muzzle loading guns will be used only when it is absolutely impossible to use breech loaders.

When muzzle loaders are used, a battery of sufficient size must be employed to avoid using the same gun for the second shot. Where this is not possible, before the second shot is fired from a gun, its muzzle must be thoroughly sponged, and in the case of breech loaders, the chamber must be thoroughly examined. Whenever practicable, rapid-fire guns are recommended for saluting purposes.

CODY'S HORSES ARE SHOT

Show Animals Are Killed by French Officials to Stop Glanders.

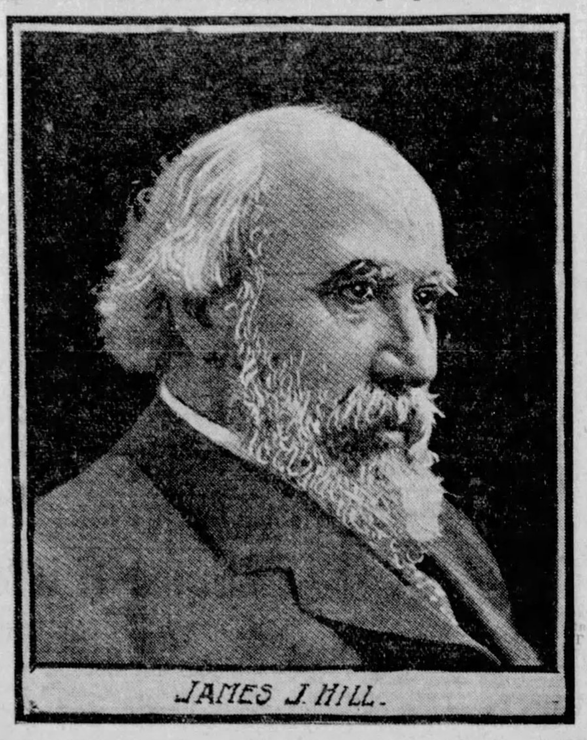
Cody, Wyo., Sept. 20.—Word has been received to the effect that Colonel W. F. Cody's ("Buffalo Bill") Wild West show has been quarantined in France, and that all of the show horses, some worth over $1,000 each, have been shot under official orders on account of glanders.

CANAL IS A COSTLY TOY

James J. Hill Derides Usefulness of Ditch.

Preston, Minn., Sept. 21.—Declaring that the Panama canal would be an expensive toy that would be of little use in extending American foreign trade, James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, in an address to farmers of southern Minnesota at the Fillmore county fair, advised the farmers of the northwest not to be deluded into thinking that the government control of railroads would reduce rates.

President Hill condemned graft in private and public life. He said a protective tariff would not create new markets or increase selling prices. The main good that farmers could secure was reduced transportation rates. Reduced rates would follow increased markets because



JAMES J. HILL.

on a business basis railroads could haul goods cheaper if there were more goods shipped. Railroad rates would decline more slowly under government control than if fixed by intelligent managers of railroads. However, it was right that the government should secure fair treatment and prevent discrimination.

President Hill said the Orient was the future markets for northwestern products. To secure that market, Americans needed to increase its foreign carrying facilities and to cease offending the Chinese. He termed the Panama canal a toy that we could afford, since it appealed to the imagination of the people; but he derided the argument that it would augment American foreign trade.

WU HURT BY A BOMB

Missile Explodes in Commission's Private Car.

Pekin, Sept. 25.—At the Pekin railway station Sunday as a train carrying one of the four missions ordered abroad to study foreign political methods was leaving, a bomb was exploded inside a private car, killing four minor officials and wounding over twenty other persons.

The wounded include Prince Tsai Tche, who heads the most important of the missions, and Wu Ting Fang, former minister to the United States, both of whom received slight injuries.

The perpetrator of the outrage, who

WU TING FANG

was in the car, was blown to pieces.

The affair has created a profound sensation and causes apprehension regarding the safety of members of the court and leading officials of the government. The government offices and the railways are now strongly guarded.

The edict appointing the missions mentioned in the foregoing dispatch was issued July 16. A dispatch from Pekin, August 29, said that the missions were appointed to study foreign systems of government because the dowager empress intended to issue a decree at the New Year for the establishment of a parliament twelve years hence.

FIFTY FILIPINOS ARRIVE.

Come to Study in Various Western Schools and Universities.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Fifty Filipino students arrived in Chicago from Washington today, preparatory to registering in various western colleges and universities. The students were in charge of S. D. Chamberlain, an employe of the interior department. The party spent a greater part of the day in sight seeing.

WILL CONTROL GATEWAY

England to Fortify Straits of Singapore,

London, Sept. 25.—The fact that the British government proposes to establish a vast naval base at Singapore, which was announced by the Sunday Observer, with the suggestion that this was the first tangible result of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance and the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, affords the newspapers an opportunity for discussing a subject which was passed without much notice at the time the decision of the government to use Singapore as a base was first announced some time ago, when Admiral Fisher outlined the naval reorganization plan.

The newspapers now point out the tremendous strategic value of Singapore as guarding the gateway of the Pacific and when open to Japan's war vessels as giving Great Britain and Japan the whip hand over the other European countries where the far east is concerned.

Some of this morning's papers are inclined to dwell upon this phase of the acquirement of Singapore as though just at this time it were a demonstration of power by Great Britain. But the government's intention to purchase the docks at Singapore has been an open secret for many months, and, according to good authority, the British government is simply facing the result of the new strategy in the far east and providing her navy with convenient docks at Singapore which is the center of the far east.

The Japanese alliance permitted the withdrawal of five battleships from the China seas and there is no intention in times of peace to despatch any battleships to the far east. The three cruiser groups—the China, the East Indies and the Australian squadrons—will remain as before.

Meanwhile the extensive docks of the Tanjong Pagar company will be purchased at a price to be fixed by the arbitrators now in the far east, of which board Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is the umpire, and Great Britain will have one of the finest naval bases in the world, and one which, in the event of war, would be of the highest strategic value.

LOOKS AT THE MEMORIALS

Mikado Gives Personal Attention to Protests Against Peace.

Tokio, Sept. 24.—5 p. m.—The emperor is giving personal attention to the memorials presented to the throne against the terms of the peace arranged with Russia. These memorials now number nearly 100. The agitators who are trying to interview privy councillors advocate the refusal to ratify the treaty of peace and the public is almost unanimous in demanding the resignation of the cabinet.

Even the moderates do not conceal their grief at the result of the negotiations.

FATHER'S WELCOME FATAL

Throws Faughter's Head Back to Kiss Her and Breaks Her Neck.

Gravel Switch, Ky., Sept. 23.—Jason Chumbley, a resident of this county, returned home yesterday to visit his wife and child.

Upon his arrival he grasped his six-year-old daughter by the chin to kiss her, lifting her head back.

The little one sank to the ground dead. A physician found that her neck had been broken by her father.

Prisoners to Return Home.

Odessa, Sept. 21.—The government has chartered the American steamer Garonne, which with the Angara and the volunteer fleet steamers St. Petersburg, Kostroma, and Nizhni Novgorod, will start for Japan soon to repatriate the Russian prisoners.

TOOK CAMPAIGN MONEY

And Candidate Parker Was Not Above It

New York, Sept. 21.—The climax of the testimony of President McCall, of the New York Life Insurance company, before the legislative investigating committee, came yesterday afternoon when he declared on the stand that the soliciting of funds for campaign purposes was not confined to the Republican party in the campaign of 1904, and said:

"My life was made weary by the Democratic candidates chasing me for money in that campaign. Some of the very men who today are being interviewed in the papers and denouncing men who contribute to campaigns were crossing my path every step I took looking for money. One—the candidate himself, Parker—if he would show up his books when he was chairman of the Democratic state committee, would give you a fit. He never rejected dollar in the world. He would take every dollar that was paid to him."

Judge Parker was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee in 1885.

Mr. McCall's statement was greeted with wild cheering, which continued until a threat was made to clear the room of listeners if the crowd did not restrain itself.

Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for President in 1904, when shown President McCall's testimony relative to the soliciting of funds from the New York Life Insurance company by Democrats in 1904, said:

"Mr. McCall was laboring under great excitement in making his reply, for it is very incoherent. But if his answer is intended to convey the impression that in the campaign of 1904 I, either directly or indirectly, solicited from him or his corporation, or any other corporation, any money or valuable thing, his statement is absolutely false.

"On the contrary, I repeat now what I said before the election, that I expressly notified and directed the chairman of the executive committee of the national committee that no money should be received from corporations."

William F. Sheehan's attention was called to the testimony of Mr. McCall, and he said:

"I was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee. There was not a single man connected with the Democratic national campaign that solicited a dollar from Mr. McCall. If any such person made any such solicitation Mr. McCall should name him."

Mr. McCall, referring to his testimony before the legislative committee in relation to contributions to the Democratic party said:

"The meaning I intended to convey when I mentioned Judge Parker was this: Judge Parker, when a candidate for the presidency last year, did not personally ask me for campaign funds, but friends of his did so repeatedly.

"Judge Parker, as chairman of the state Democratic committee several years ago, did, however, accept proffered contributions to the campaign fund."

WITTE DODGES CALLERS

Gets to Room Quickly to Avoid Waiting Crowd.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—Chancellor Von Buelow came to Berlin from Baden this morning and received M. Witte. They talked more than an hour. The Russian statesman lunched with Baron Von Richthofen, the secretary for foreign affairs, the Russian charge d'affairs, M. Boulatzel, also being present. M. Witte and Baron Von Richthofen afterwards conversed for some time. They had exchanged calls yesterday evening.

Among those who say M. Witte at his hotel was Ernest Von Mendelssohn-Batholdy, whose house has been Russia's bankers here for a century. Herr Mendelssohn called as a friend, and there is no reason to suppose that the question of a loan was even mentioned. Arthur Fischer, a partner in the house, saw M. Witte in Paris, and it was reported that a loan was discussed, but it is definitely stated that such was not the case.

M. Witte's comings and goings are watched for at his hotel so continuously that he has a private entrance on a back street today. When he arrived at the railway station yesterday, M. Witte said to the members of the Russian embassy staff who met him that he preferred to walk to his hotel. A great crowd had assembled in front of the hotel, expecting to see him arrive in a carriage, and he and his party made their way quietly through the crowded Unter Den Linden and into the hotel without their presence being noted. M. Witte inquired of the hotel manager what caused the crowd.

"The people are waiting to see your excellency," the manager replied.

"Then let me get to my rooms as quickly as possible," said M. Witte.

JEER THE NAME OF WITTE

Police Called to Quell Meeting of Russian Jews.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The police were called to quell a riot last night in the Russian synagogue at Clinton and Judd streets, where Adolph Kraus was addressing a Jewish meeting. Several persons received slight wounds and ten men and women were arrested. Mr. Kraus was giving an account of his interview with M. Witte, the Russian envoy at Portsmouth, at which he asked justice for the Jews through Mr. Witte's good offices.

"We may trust the word of Mr. Witte that he will do all in his power to ameliorate the sufferings of the Jews," Mr. Kraus was saying, when suddenly a member of a Jewish society sprang to his feet.

"Do you trust a Russian politician?" he shouted.

Before Mr. Kraus had time to answer there was a shout from several hundred men and women in the audience: "Down with Witte!" "Down with tyranny!"

While the excitement was at its height the doors of the synagogue were locked and someone telephoned for the police. In a few minutes several patrol wagons filled with police were on hand. The leaders were arrested and the meeting dispersed by officers with drawn clubs.

PEACE BRINGS BUSINESS

Commercial Activity Is Resumed at Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, Sept. 25.—The old time business activity of this city has been rapidly returning since the proclamation of peace. The inhabitants who left here during the troublous times are returning, commercial and industrial life is resuming and foreign steamers and sailing vessels with freight are already arriving. Forty-five foreign steamers are expected from Hong Kong and Shanghai soon.

The municipal authorities have received inquiries from thirty American firms concerning the acquirement of business quarters at Vladivostok. Japanese firms are also coming in and are preparing to lease ground on which to erect buildings. Russians also are organizing companies to deal in far eastern products.

Missouri Bank Closes.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Kansas City State bank, Wiley O. Cox, president, failed to open its doors today, having gone into voluntary liquidation. The bank had loaned $168,000 to the bank of Salmon & Salmon, at Clinton, Mo., which failed last July, catching depositors for several hundred thousand dollars. The Kansas City state bank was organized in 1888 and had a capital of $200,000. The last statement showed loans of $4,000,000; deposits, $4,750,000; surplus, $14,000.

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"My New Discovery Quickly Cures Catarrh."—C. E. Gauss.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes bad breath, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loatsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 3935 Main Street, Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 3935 Main Street.
Marshall, Mich.

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THEY MUST ARBITRATE

Norway and Sweden Bound to Do So

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 25.—The Associated Press has succeeded in securing the text of the proctocol signed at Carlstad Saturday by the Norwegian-Swedish delegates appointed to arrange the terms for the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden subject to the ratification of the riksdag and storthing.

The historic document which will become a treaty when ratified by the two parliaments consists of five main articles and thirty-five subclauses.

The first article deals with arbitration, the second with the neutral zone and the demolition of the fortifications, the third with reindeer pastures, etc., the fourth with the intertraffic and the fifth with common water ways.

The agreement provides for the compulsory arbitration before the Hague court of all disputes except matters of vital interest, for the period of a decade with extensions for other periods of ten years unless two years' previous notice is given of an intention to abrogate it.

The treaty provides for a zone on either side of the frontier which shall forever be neutral and for the demolition of the fortresses within that zone with the exception of the old portions of the fortifications of Fredericksten, Gyldenloeve and Overbjerget, which may remain, but which are not to be used as fortifications. A headquarters staff and garrison may be maintained at Prefriksten to the same extent as prior to the erection of the new fortifications. No extension of the Kongsvinger group of fortifications will be permitted, nor of the new forts erected within ten kilometres of the old fortress of Kongsvinger.

Article one, relating to arbitration, is subdivided into eight clauses as follows:

A—The two countries undertake to submit all matters of dispute to the Hague arbitration court, which do not affect the independence, integrity, or vital interests of either.

B—In the event of a difference of opinion between the two countries as to whether a given question touches the vital interests of one of them, the matter shall be submitted to the arbitration tribunal for decision.

C—Disputes in regard to interpretation of the method of carrying out the agreement to be arrived at in connection with the dissolution of the union shall not, however, be submitted to the Hague court.

D, E, F and G provide for the constitution of the court in accordance with the rules of the Hague convention, the exchanges of documents and who are qualified to act as arbitrators, etc.

H—This agreement is to remain in force for a decade from the date of its signature. It may be extended for a similar period if it is not denounced by either party at least two years before the expiration of the term of ten years.

FEVER IS UNDER CONTROL

People Return to New Orleans Homes.

New Orleans, Sept. 25.—With September practically gone, the yellow fever is under control in New Orleans. As the days grow cooler there will be a steady disappearance of mosquitoes, it is hoped, even before frost comes. There is a steady inpour of people from all sections of the country. The most favorable feature of the report for the last twenty-four hours is the small number of persons shown to be now under treatment here.

They number 288, the smallest list since August 8.

TAKES ON THE INFORMAL

Miss Alice Roosevelt and Party Go in for Fun From Now On.

Seoul, Sept. 25.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and party attended the athletic sports of Japanese school boys yesterday. The party was received by the Japanese educational committee. The entire party is now resting after the strenuous weeks spent in Japan, Manila and China.

The visit is largely losing an official character, and the party will spend some time at picnicking and riding in the hills of Seoul and vicinity.

Calls on Troops to Act.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Sept. 21.—Governor General Skallon has issued an army order drawing attention to the insufficiency of the police to quell the general ferment in Russian Poland and to the fact that it is necessary that the military authorities act vigorously and fearlessly in restoring order.

Cholera Still Prevalent.

Bromberg, Prussia, Sept. 25. — Two new cases of cholera have occurred in this district.

FRANCE RESENTS ACTION

Protests Against Treatment of Its Representative.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The offensive attitude of Venezuela toward M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires at Caracas, has aroused indignation in official quarters here. Although the ministry has not yet taken official action it is said in the highest quarters that Premier Rouvier undoubtedly will demand that Venezuela disavow the offensive action and adopt a course conformable with the usual courtesies of diplomatic intercourse.

The Venezuelan authorities are now seeking to show that their action was directed against M. Taigny personally and not against the French government, but the officials here do not accept the distinction between M. Taigny's personal and official capacity. He has high standing at the foreign office where he recently served. He also aided Ambassador Cambon at Washington during the most delicate phases of the Spanish war negotiations. Therefore there is no intention to permit Venezuela to make a scapegoat of him. The official directly charged with handling Venezuelan questions explained the general status of the controversy as follows:

"Venezuela supports the closing of the French Cable company's inland stations on the ground of the decision of the Venezuelan courts. France does not question the general right of the courts, but maintains that the decision of the courts contained nothing authorizing the executive branch to seize and shut up the cable station. Moreover, only a day before shutting up the inland stations Venezuela gave assurances that General Velutini, the Venezuelan minister at Paris, would take steps to satisfactorily adjust the question. Therefore, M. Taigny protested on the ground that the court's decision did not justify closing stations. This protest was not M. Taigny's personally, but followed specific instructions from the foreign office. Therefore it is impossible to raise a personal issue. It is to be expected that a demand will be made that Venezuela disavow the action taken. The subsequent course of France will depend upon Venezuela's reply."

Inquiry makes it practically certain that Venezuela has placed orders at the Cruesot works for eight field batteries and four mountain batteries, the latter consisting of four guns each.

It was announced from Caracas, September 20, that the Venezuelan government had that day made the following reply to the protest lodged September 19 by M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires, against the closing of the inland stations of the French Cable company and the expulsion of the manager of the company, M. Brun:

"The government holds documents proving that the French Cable company has accepted the result of the judicial proceedings brought against it. The government is only waiting to establish new relations between it and the company. M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires, knows this, and therefore the protest can be only considered as an act of personal hostility. For this reason the government will abstain from treating with the French government through M. Taigny."

WILL ASSUME CONTROL

Powers to Oversee Macedonian Finances—England Is Angry.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—A collective note from the six powers has been handed to the porte declaring that their decision to assume international control of the finances of Macedonia is unalterable. The note informs the Ottoman government that the foreign delegates appointed as controllers will arrive at Salonica October 1 and requests that the necessary instructions be sent to the provincial authorities so that the delegates may enter on their functions without delay.

There is increasing friction between the British embassy and the porte in consequence of the delay in the payment of indemnity to the owners of British dhows attacked by Arab pirates in the Red sea. The embassy's latest note pointed out that unless the matter was soon satisfactorily settled the incident would assume a graver aspect.

SHERRICK WAS A GAMBLER

Indiana Governor Denounces Man He Ousted From Office.

Hamilton, Ind., Sept. 20.—Governor Hanly, in an address at the reunion of the Thirtieth Indiana regiment yesterday, denounced David E. Sherrick, ex-auditor of state, as a common gambler, and made public his reasons for forcing Sherrick's resignation. The governor charged that $10,000 of the state's money "went by check to the Casino," at French Lick. This is the gambling resort owned by Thomas Taggart.

The governor then enumerated a list of what he calls "wild cat" securities, aggregating a face value of $75,000, into which the state's money went.

Following this he charged that Sherrick's continued absence from the sessions of the state board of tax commissioners was occasioned by drinking bouts and midnight carousals around the gaming table, from which he could not recover in time to meet with the commission."

The governor continued: "Before my inauguration, I received trustworthy information that Sherrick had written to the management of several railway companies in December, 1904, over his own signature as auditor of state, asking them to send him all passes intended for members of the General Assembly then about to convene, stating in substance that he expected to have some legislation of personal interest to himself before that body, and if they would send their transportation to him for distribution, he would see that their interests and his would be cared for at the same time.

"For three weeks, the office of the auditor of state was made a broker's office for the distribution of free passes to such members of the General Assembly as would receive them.

"On the evening of September 13, I was informed that he could not make payment on the 15th. I then sent him a verbal demand for his immediate resignation.

LEAGUE FOUNDER IS DEAD

Ellis Yarnall, Civil War Patriot, Passes Away at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—Ellis Yarnall, one of the founders of the Union League of Philadelphia, died here suddenly yesterday. He was 87 years of age. Only two of the founders of the Union League are now living.

Mr. Yarnall was a member of the delegation that went to New York in January, 1863, to organize the Union League in that city. He was a nephew of Lucretia Mott, the famous abolitionist. He was secretary of the Freedmen Relief society throughout the civil war. During that conflict he went to England in the interest of the northern cause.

THIRD TRIAL HAS BEGUN

Government Still Has Hopes of Convicting Bank Cashier.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Henry Lear, formerly president of the Doylestown, Pa., National bank, was placed on trial in the United States district court today charged with embezzlement in connection with the failure of the institution. Lear has been tried twice for the offense but in each instance the jury disagreed. The department of justice at Washington insisted that the case again be tried with the hope of reaching a verdict and to that end engaged special counsel to assist the United States district attorney.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, Sept. 26.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $518,534; government receipts from internal revenue, $361,097; customs, $1,075,832; miscellaneous, $15,125; expenditures, $1,050,000.

Japs Seize Steamer.

Tokio, Sept. 22.—The American steamer Carracouta, Capt. Curtis, last reported to have sailed from San Francisco for Nikolaievsk, has been seized by the Japanese north of the island of Sakhalin.

WOULD BECOME CATHOLIC

Mrs. Charles M. Schwab Asks Pope to Pray That She May Gain Faith.

Pittsburg, Sept. 25.—According to what are considered reliable reports, the wife of the Pittsburg multi-millionaire who recently asked Pope Pius X to pray that she might become a good Roman Catholic, was Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, wife of the former president of the United States Steel corporation. The report from Rome was that the Pittsburg woman presented to the pope a card on which was written:

"Pray, holy father, that I may obtain the grace of becoming a Catholic."

Charles M. Schwab is a member of the Roman Catholic faith, but his wife, by birth and training, was an Episcopalian. It has long been rumored that she intended to become a member of her husband's church.

APPEAL TO THE MIKADO

Japanese Indignant at the Latest Disclosure.

Tokio, Sept. 22.—The number of direct memorials to the throne from different associations and individuals condemning the peace treaty and asking that it be not ratified exceeds forty, among which is an addressed signed by six professors of the Imperial university, one of whom was recently placed on the retired list owing to his strongly worded antipeace thesis. This memorial strongly urges the necessity of refusing to ratify the peace treaty and condemns it as entirely annulling the purpose of the war as set forth in the declaration of hostilities.

It is also stated that indisputable reason exist for refusing to ratify the treaty which is deemed to be pregnant with elements of humiliation and future danger to the national interests. In conclusion the signers of this address humbly beg the throne to condescend to consider the spirit in which this address is presented.

In spite of persistent editorials in the leading newspapers demanding the resignation of the cabinet it is believed that the ministers will continue to hold office until after the adoption of the post-bellum measures, especially those regarding finance and the Chinese and Korean problems.

It transpires that in spite of Premier Katsura's assurance to the contrary to the editors, there exists a clause in the peace treaty by which Japan undertakes not to fortify Soya Strait. As a result intense indignation is felt among the influential classes, as this is deemed to be the greatest humiliation Japan has ever suffered. The restriction thus placed on her territorial liberty is looked upon as being an unbearable indignity and as constituting the blackest record in the history of a country which has never experienced defeat at the hands of other nations. Not a few papers tomorrow are expected to print strongly worded editorials on this subject.

The Constitutionalists are gradually assuming a firm attitude of opposition to the government.

The editors of ten daily papers met today and appointed a committee to make representations to the government on the subject of the unusually long suspension of the Asahi and four other evening newspapers.

The committee had an interview with General Sakuma, commander-in-chief of the Tokio garrison, who is in charge of the enforcement of martial law, and other authorities, and it is expected that the unfortunate newspapers will soon be allowed to resume publication.

BUTTE HAS GREAT LOSS

Part of Business Section Is Burned Down.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 25.—Fire causing a loss of $1,000,000 consumed the entire business portion of Butte lying between the Shodair block and Renshaw alley on the south side of West Park street, and half destroyed the public library yesterday.

The fire started in the forenoon in the four-story Symons store and by noon the public library and several other places were burning simultaneously. A geyser of sparks and burning shingles spouted across the roofs of other buildings at a distance, starting fires that were, however, quickly extinguished.

The Symons building was allowed to burn and the firemen confined their labors to saving adjacent property.

It was long after noon before the flames were extinguished, leaving a mass of charred and crumbling ruins.

FORAKER ON A RATE LAW

Says Talk of Antagonism to Administration Is Nonsense.

Cincinnati, Sept. 26.—Senator Foraker's reference to rate-making in his speech at Bellefontaine Saturday has renewed the talk of a split between himself and the national administration. The senator said "The talk is nonsense. I expressed my views on the subject of rate-making as I have before. The proposition to give the power to make rates to the interstate commerce commission is a Democratic measure. It is in the Democratic platform. The Republicans refused to put that plank in their platform, so I imagine one may be permitted to refer to the matter without being subjected to the accusation of breaking with the administration."

LOTTERY MEN ARE FINED

Four Officers of Montana Company Hauled Into Federal Court.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—Four Pennsylvania agents of the Montana Mining, Loan and Investment company, of Butte, Mont., today pleaded guilty before Judge Holland in the United States district court of violating the lottery law. The defendants were given the following sentences: B. F. Dennis, of Columbia, Pa., $150 fine; Harry M. Smith, Reading, Pa., $500 fine; C. E. Fry, Norristown, $150 fine; George W. Jacobs, Philadelphia, $500 fine.

The trial of two other local agents was postponed until the next term of court.

The government officials say that Smith was the general eastern agent of the Montana concern.

TO PAVE WAY FOR CULLOM

Governor Yates May Be Given Commerce Commission Berth.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25.—A report is going the rounds in well-informed political circles here to the effect that Joseph W. Fifer will resign as a member of the interstate commerce commission, and that former Governor Yates will be appointed to succeed him.

This is said to be the manner in which the Illinois senatorial fight is to be cleared up in the interest of Senator Cullom, who is desirous of succeeding himself in the upper branch of congress.

Whether Governor Yates yields to the offer and gives up the race for the senate it is stated as a fact that Fifer will resign. He has had enough of political life with the commission and desires to return to his law practice at Bloomington.

CONTROLS THE CHINA SEA

French Admiral Says Singapore Forts Give Whiphand to England.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Admiral Fournier, in an interview published today, says the British naval station at Singapore gives a strategic base sufficient to absolutely prevent the passage of naval forces within the China sea, and is capable of suppressing commercial communication between China and Europe.

Thus Singapore becomes Great Britain's key to the door of the China sea.

Loss Amounts to $600,000.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 26.—A careful estimate of the loss from Sunday's fire places it at $600,000, with insurance at $550,000. The Symons Dry Goods Co. is the heaviest loser, with a loss of about $300,000, fully insured.

TROOPS TAKE NO ACTION

London Hears Details of Baku's Slaughters.

London, Sept. 26.—Interesting incidents of the experiences of the Englishmen connected with the oil industry at Baku are reaching their relatives in England. Williams, one of four Englishmen rescued from a mob at Balakhan, writes that the stories of the horrors give but a feeble idea of the actual occurrences. He adds:

"I was shut up in my place at Zabrat for five days without any water except naizan (local mineral water). All the people here were crying and fainting. All around were fires and rifle shots. Ten Armenians were killed out of those in our own yard.

"You could not walk a yard without several shots being fired at you. We tried to save the wounded but the shooting was too good and we had to give up the attempt."

Edward MacCallum, another rescued British subject, fully confirms the stories of massacre, burning and pillage. After describing the commencement of the outbreak September 2, when the Armenians massacred 300 Tartars, he describes how during the night of September 6 Tartars entered the workmen's barracks at Romani and massacred everybody in them within an hour. Five hundred Tartars surrounded the works where MacCallum was stationed and forced him to give up the Armenians hiding on the premises.

"Fourteen of these were butchered in our yard with fiendish brutality," he says.

"One man had his entire stomach cut out. The band sacked the neighborhood in the most systematic manner. They had carts ready to take away their plunder to the Tartar villages. Fifty Cossacks with a police chief arrived on the scene but did nothing except look on at the work of massacre. The whole time we were besieged we lived on condensed salt water."

Troops Reach Oil Fields.

Baku, Caucasia, Sept. 26.—Reinforcements totalling 11,000 men with three batteries of artillery have reached this city. The governor has issued an order forbidding the troops under any circumstances to fire on houses occupied by foreign consuls. Should, however, shots be fired from these buildings at the troops the landlords will be heavily fined.

The proprietors of the naphtha wells and refineries have been ordered under pain of arrest to pay all the arrears of wages due to their employes.

Bomb Injures Police Chief.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—Chief of Police Ivanoff, three policemen and three women were severely wounded today by the explosion of a bomb thrown near the town gardens at Kovno, northwest Russia. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

Cardinal Meets King.

Milan, Sept. 26.—Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan today visited King Emmanuel and Queen Helena at the royal palace, where the sovereigns are sojourning. The king conferred with the cardinal for half an hour. The visit is commented upon in connection with the rapprochement between church and state.

CHINA ENTERS PROTEST

Objects to Terms of the Jap-Russian Treaty.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Chinese government a week or more ago made a formal protest to the Russian and Japanese governments concerning two of the conditons set forth in the treaty of peace signed at Portsmouth. China objects to two things:

First, the length of time allowed for the evacuation of Manchuria.

Second, the provisions made for an armed guard for the railroad lines owned by Russia and Japan in Manchuria.

China believes that nine months is entirely sufficient in which Japan and Russia shall evacuate Manchuria instead of eighteen months provided for in the peace treaty. The provision made for guarding the railroad lines, the Chinese contend, contemplates an armed force of probably 15,000 men in Chinese territory. The Chinese government regards the maintenance of a guard in Manchuria of such size as a menace, and it does not propose to agree to such a plan."

MILLERS WILL CLASH

Differential Rates on Corn Products the Cause.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—A clash between the milling interests of the east and of the Pacific coast is imminent. The cause is the decision that the interstate commerce commission is reported to have reached regarding the differential on the overland railways from the Missouri river to all Pacific coast points on corn and cornmeal. The understanding is that the differential on corn and cornmeal is reduced from 40 to 25 cents per 100 pounds. This reduction, if it shall be put in force, will enable the eastern millers to have a great advantage over those of the Pacific coast and as a result of this consideration coast millers are stirring about in this city and elsewhere to try to have a rehearing of the facts in the hope of securing a new decision.

WOOL SHORTAGE.

London Offerings the Smallest in Years.

London, Sept. 26.—There is a severe crisis in the wool trade owing to a shortage of the supply. The September auction sales were commenced with only 75,000 bales available. This is the result of the recent seven months' drouth in Australia, the effects of which are now making the deepest impression on the London market. Prices opened at a 10 per cent advance with a hardening tendency.

There is the keenest competition between the American, French, German and Belgian manufacturers. The Americans are taking all suitable wools at top prices and the others are only too pleased to get what remains. The present auction sale beats the record for smallness, the catalogue of 75,000 bales being the smallest offering since wool has been cultivated to anything like a modern extent.

The market found a slight relief in a few thousand bales which Boston firms purchased for manufacture, but found it a more profitable venture to resell in London. Most of this, however, was again bought for America.

As a result of the shortage in the wool supply, flannel and woolen stuffs have advanced in the retail price and will probably go considerable higher.

RICH MAN MARRIES NURSE

Frank Kimball, of Boston, Weds Girl Who Attended Him as an Invalid.

Boston, Sept. 25.—Frank R. Kimball, prominent in Boston business life and one of the wealthiest residents of Salem, has been married to the nurse who cared for him during a severe illness following his first wife's death, and the news, when it became public, caused much comment.

The bride was Miss Katherine A. Arnold, a handsome girl from Nova Scotia, who is about 25 years old. The wedding ceremony was performed last week by Rev. Father J. J. O'Keefe, of St. Cecelia's church, under a dispensation, as Kimball is a Protestant.

Great Honor for Booth.

London, Sept. 26.—The corporation of the city of London, at a meeting today, unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in "recognition of his work for the moral and social elevation of the people." This is regarded as a unique recognition by the city, which is accustomed to bestow the freedom only on members of royal families, military and naval heroes or statesmen of marked pre-eminence.

DISCUSS DIVORCE LAWS

German Evangelical Synod Takes Up Matter and May Act.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The quadrennial assembly of the German Evangelistic synod of North America which began here last week, will continue until Thursday. It is constituted of the clerical and lay delegates of the eighteen districts comprising the national body, numbering 200. Rev. J. Pister, of Cincinnati, O., is president.

The president's reports showed 952 pastors, 1,102 congregations, 212,379 communicants. The general synod controls a theological seminary at St. Louis and a college at Elmhurst, Ill. The reports of the general officers and committees show a steady increase. During the last year a federation of all the young people's societies was consummated, the membership numbering 22,000.

The advisability of erecting a deaconess' mother house for the synod was recognized, but action will not be taken until later in the session.

The divorce question occupied considerable time, following a paper by Rev. Dr. Busser, of Papineau, Ill., and some official action may be taken before the synod adjourns.

OHIO CAMPAIGN OPEN

Ten Thousand Republicans Attend Meeting.

Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 23.—Upon the stamping ground of the Mingo chieftain Logan, the friend of the white man, the Republican campaign was formally opened in Ohio today. Weather conditions could not have been finer. The day was an ideal September one with the rays of a bright sun tempered by a cool breeze. The dawn was marked by the booming of many guns. Bellefontaine residents, sensible of the honor which was conferred upon them, decorated their pretty little city in gala attire. Thousands of flags and hundreds of yards of bunting in patriotic colors adorned the public buildings, while the windows of business houses hundreds of dwellings contained large lithograph pictures of Governor Herrick and President Roosevelt. The streets were early crowded to watch the great parade. Special trains up till noon brought in thousands of visitors from all over the state, and it was estimated at noon that 10,000 visitors had arrived.

CANNOT FIND THE GERM

Yellow Fever Bacilli Still Eludes the Doctors.

New Orleans, Sept. 26.—Dr. Pothier and investigators who have been working independently in an effort to discover the yellow fever germ, have not yet succeeded. Dr. Pothier has found certain hitherto undiscovered cells in the blood taken from patients during the first three days' illness, but until these cells are definitely located in the stegomyia during her period of infection, it will not be possible to announce the success of the investigations.

Bacteriologists representing the government, said today that so far as known the identity of the germ had not been established.

RIDES IN THE ROYAL CAR

Miss Alice Roosevelt Highly Honored in Korea.

Seoul, Sept. 29.—Through streets crowded with white robed Koreanes and lined by the imperial bodyguard standing at present arms, Miss Alice Roosevelt, riding in the imperial yellow planquin, triumphantly progressed from the railroad station to the American legation. The roadways had been freshly paved and the shops draped with Korean and hastily hand-painted American flags.

Miss Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Train, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, the Misses Boardman and McMillan and Congressmen Longworth and Gillette, arrived at Chemulpo yesterday. American Minister Morgan and staff and a number of high Koreans greeted the party, which proceeded to Seoul by a special train. The imperial car, which is only furnished to royalty, was placed at Miss Rosevelt's disposal.

The court chamberlain met the party at a half-way station, on behalf of the emperor, with inquiries as to Miss Roosevelt's health.

On arrival at Seoul, the party was hailed by a Korean band, which played the Star Spangled Banner. Korean policemen and Japanese gendarmes guarded the roadway, and grotesquely clad retainers bore long lanterns. The passage of the party along the streets was everywhere heralded by the bugles of troops.

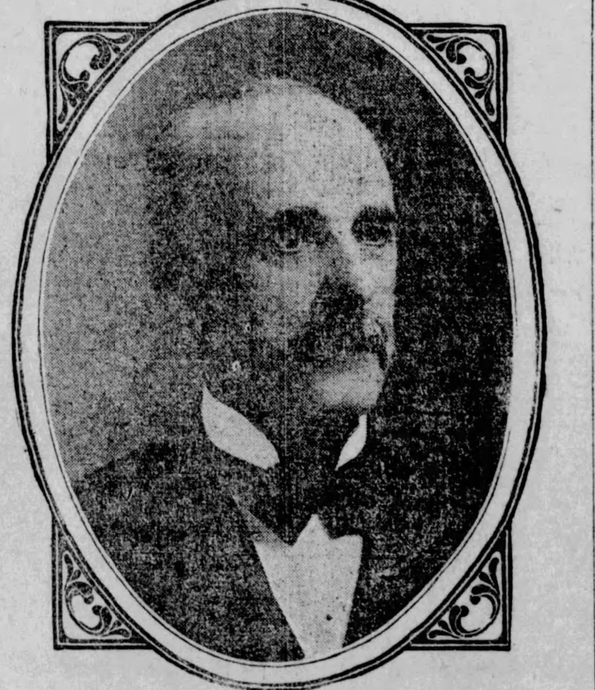
Miss Roosevelt and Mrs. Newlands are guests of the American minister, and the rest of the party are staying at the imperial palace.

STATE FAIR A SUCCESS

Paid $21,118 in Premiums and Made a Profit of $10,616.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26. — The state board of agriculture announced today that its total receipts from the state fair were $58,914.48, and its net earnings $10,616.67; $21,118.70 was paid out in premiums.

Shaw Retires February 1.



Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 26.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie H. Shaw, will leave the cabinet February 1,1906. He makes the definite announcement in a letter to the Polk County Republican club,

In his letter auswering a request for an address, Secretary Shaw said he would be busy preparing for the coming session of congress, and would be unable to return to Iowa until February 1, upon which date he expected to retire from the cabinet.

AGAINST GOVERNMENT

In Decision on Chinese Exclusion Cases.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 20.—In the United States court Judge Dayton yesterday discharged from custody Yee Gee Yu, a Chinese laundryman of this city, who had been indicted for violation of the Chinese exclusion act. It was shown that he was a merchant in Boston before coming here and not a laborer.

In giving his decision, Judge Dayton, who was recently appointed to the bench after serving ten years in congress, said:

"It was largely a question of political expediency and to meet the demand of the western country to shut out the Chinese that the exclusion laws were passed. We might as well admit that bad legislation gets upon the statute books enacted by congress as well as by our state legislatures. There cannot be any question—there never was any question in my mind—about the propriety, and I always felt the necessity of passing laws restricting certain classes of foreign immigrants; but I never could understand why that restriction should be placed upon the Chinese and not be placed upon Italians, Slavs, Hungarians and the south of Europe labor just as obnoxious to this country as the Chinese.

"And while these Chinese exclusion laws are upon the statute books, and our gates have been opened substantially to those other classes of laborers, this court as far as he can, proposes to construe for the Chinaman and against the government because he thinks it is an unjust discrimination.

"I think I have said facetiously that there are two things in my congressional career that I was ashamed of. One was of voting for the oleomargarine bill and the other was of voting for this Chinese exclusion law."

TO PROSECUTE RAILROADS

That Gave Rebates to S. and S. Packing Company.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Prosecution of railroads for violations of the Elkins law relating to rebates will follow the conviction of four officers of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger for conspiring to receive rebates in the conduct of the packing business of the company.

District Attorney Morrison has made the announcement.

As the Elkins law makes no distinction in guilt between the party receiving a rebate and the one giving it, the government is now in a position to begin proceedings against the railroads mentioned in the indictment through a new investigation of another grand jury.

Boston, Sept. 23.—Commenting on the fining of four officials of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing company at Chicago for alleging conspiracy to obtain rebates from several railroads, one of which was asserted to be the Boston & Maine railroad, President Lucius Tuttle, of that company, said:

"I understand that the gentlemen named the Boston & Maine railroad as one of the six over which they conspired to secure rebates, but if they so conspired I know nothing about it. I can say confidently that so far as I have been able to find out they never got them, either directly or indirectly.

"When the news of their confession reached us we made a searching investigation into the details of the shipments and do not find anything to suggest that they obtained rebates from this company. Of course they may have attempted it in some roundabout way.

"The outcome of the case," continued Mr. Tuttle, "bears me out in what I have said. There is enough law to meet these railroad differences at present on the statute books and all it needs is to be enforced."

CHINESE ARMY GROWING

By 1910 Country Will Have Half a Million Men in Field.

London, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai, says that Yin-Tchang, Chinese minister at Berlin, has been recalled and will be appointed to a command in the army under General Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Pechili.

The correspondent gives some interesting statistics regarding the reorganization of the Chinese army. He says that the empire will be divided into twenty military districts, each with four regiments of infantry, one regiment of calvary, an engineer corps and artillery in proportion. All the men will be enlisted for nine years. By 1910 China expects to have half a million trained men ready for service in the field.

Panama Wants Spaniards.

Panama, Sept. 22.—It is reported that President Amador and the canal commission are endeavoring to attract Spanish immigrants from the famine-stricken districts of Galicia. They are considered to be the best workmen for Panama. The Russian colonists at Chiriqui are making good progress.

FROST NEGATIVE FACTOR

Temperatures, as a Rule, Were Favorable.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The weather bureau in its weekly bulletin summarizes crop conditions as follows:

The temperature during the week ending September 25 was favorable throughout the country, being nearly everywhere above the normal. Rains caused some damage in portions of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, while a considerable part of the south Atlantic and gulf states is in need of rain. Damaging frosts occurred in the middle Rocky mountain regions and light frosts, with little or no injury in portions of the lower lake region and interior of the middle Atlantic states. Except in limited portions of the Missouri valley, corn has experienced a week of conditnons highly favorable for maturing the crop from 75 to 90 per cent of which is now safe from frost, the remainder will require only about a week of favorable weather. In Nebraska considerable corn has been blown down by high winds, but this will only make harvesting more difficult, without reducing the yield. Some corn in shock in Missouri and Kansas has been damaged by moisture, due largely to rains of the previous week.

The thrashing of spring wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota was interrupted by rains during the first half of the week, but shock threshing and stacking are nearly finished. In the Dakotas the yields and quality are variable and generally disappointing. The reports indicate but little change in the condition of cotton in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Oklahoma and Indian territories, a slight improvement in North Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas and northeastern Texas, and more or less deterioration in other portions of the cotton belt, although there is decidedly less complaint of rust and shedding in the central and in portions of the eastern districts. Picking in Texas was interrupted to some extent by rain, but this work has been active under generally favorable conditions in all districts, except in the north central portion of the belt where it is not yet general. Picking is nearing completion in portions of Georgia, Louisiana and extreme southern Texas.

TO EXPLORE GREENLAND

Mylius Ericksen Will Visit Unexplored Coast.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 26.—Mylius Ericksen is preparing a Danish ship and a sledge party for an expedition to the hitherto unexplored regions of the northeast coast of Greenland. The plans have been in course of elaboration since Ericksen's return from his last expedition and have been approved by many societies of scientists.

The first expedition headed by Ericksen returned to Copenhagen November 6, 1904, after two years and a half of exploration in Greenland, bringing valuable ethnological and scientific records. The explorers had lived with the natives and studied their language and customs during par. of the time they were away. When they were found by whalers late in 1903 the explorers were living in company with Eskimos in a tattered tent on Saunders' island and their food was almost exhausted, their reliance being upon eggs which were to be found in good supply on the island. They had only one gun and had abandoned their boat and one sledge at the northern part of Melville bay. The whalers left them supplies and materials with which to build a new boat and the members of the expedition eventually arrived at the Danish colony of West Greenland.

Witte Visits Kaiser.

Cross Rominten, Prussia, Sept. 26.—M. Witte arrived here by special train from Stallupomf, at 12:30 p. m. today. Prince Von Hulenberg, grand marshal of the court, received the Russian statesman at the railroad station, and took him in a closed automobile to Emperor William's hunting lodge.

Storthing Has Treaty.

Christiania, Norway, Sept. 26.—Premier Michelsen today laid before the storthing the draft of the treaty providing for the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. It was decided to submit the treaty to a special committee.

CORN EXPERTS DIFFER

Split on Iowa Corn Crop Yield Estimates.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 25.—A sharp controversy has arisen in this state in which John Cownie, government crop reporter, and John R. Sage, director of the Iowa weather and crop bureau, are involved as principals.

Mr. Sage insists that corn in Iowa this year is going to be a banner crop; Mr. Cownie insists that it is going to be a dire disappointment. Mr. Sage would not estimate the yield at less than 350,000,000 bushels under any circumstances; Mr. Cownie doubts if it will be 300,000,000 bushels. The yield last year, which was an extremely poor and discouraging season, was about 325,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Cownie says that Mr. Sage is a bear, and Mr. Sage declares Mr. Cownie is a bull. They are good friends personally, but they never could agree on the crop yield and other matters connected with agriculture, for Mr. Cownie says that Mr. Sage persistently follows the policy of reporting big crops so as to place Iowa in the front column in the matter of yield, irrespective of what such estimates do to the prices of corn and other grains, while Mr. Sage insists that Mr. Cownie wants to make the yield appear low all of the time so that the prices will stay up.

Mr. Cownie is a practical farmer, and has been for 40 years in Iowa county. He has been government crop reporter for Iowa for 20 years or more. He is a member of the state board of control, in charge of all of the state institutions, and has especial charge of the 18,000 acres of land owned and farmed by the state at these different institutions. He is traveling all the time.

Mr. Sage is not a practical farmer. He was a minister in the Unitarian church for many years, but about 1890 became interested in the crop and weather service of the state. He is now employed yearly to make crop estimates for the state department of agriculture, and, co-operating with the government service, his estimates are regarded as standard authority.

Both he and Mr. Cownie depend on their correspondents among the farmers of the state for their information as to the status of crops. Each one has hundreds of these correspondents.

The present controversy between them arose because Mr. Cownie estimated the status of the growing corn crop last week at 89 per cent., while Mr. Sage estimated it at 96 per cent. Mr. Cownie issued a letter, in which he criticised the roseate estimate made by Mr. Sage, and Mr. Sage replied with a three-column article, in which he charged Mr. Cownie with a desire to keep the yield estimate down so that prices would be high.

Last year, in Iowa, many of the fields in the northern part of the state produced little or no corn on account of excessive moisture. This year the northern part of the state will produce a better crop than southern Iowa. This fact leads grain men generally to agree with Mr. Sage that the yield for 1906 will exceed that of 1904 by several millions of bushels. However, grain men have no desire to see high prices, those who support the theory of Mr. Cownie point out.

Professor Holden, of Ames college, who has been conducting the campaign for better seed corn ever since it was inaugurated by R. P. Clarkson about five years ago, has kept out of the controversy. He is fearful, however, that the optimistic estimates of the corn yield may be made without taking into consideration the havoc which the root worm, a new pest in Iowa, has wrought in the fields. The root worm is held responsible for the large extent of the area in which cornstalks are down, the farmers not having had a fair show against the worm, for they assumed the wind had blown down the corn instead of supposing that it was cut down by the root worm.

All of the organizations in the Iowa Agricultural league, including the State Grain association, the Farmers' institutes, etc., have joined in a proclamation setting aside October 10 of this year as seed corn harvest day. All Iowa farmers are asked to select their seed corn for 1906 on October 10, and to follow minute directions for its preservation during the winter. Professor Holden believes that millions of dollars may be added to the corn crop value next year if farmers will heed this appeal.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Sept. 23.—Bradstreet's will say:

The tenor of jobbing trade and industrial advices is more unanimously favorable this week than at any preceding period this year. At the leading jobbing centers activity continues notable in all lines of dry goods, clothing, shoes and in fact all kinds of wearing apparel. It is further to be noted that secondary points of distribution are sending better advices. Industry is active, iron and steel leading with larger sales and firmer prices in the cruder forms heretofore inclined to lag. More is doing in the coal and coke industries and prices are hardening. Building material, particularly lumber, and hardware, still reflect unprecedented activity for this season of the year. There is more doing in retail trade though heavy rains and floods have operated to restrict operations west and northwest. The absence of frost is still the favorable feature in the crop situation, favoring as it does the almost total redemption of corn from damage. The beginning of the heavy spring wheat movement in the northwest is reflected in better retail trade and collections, and the like report comes from portions of the south not affected by yellow fever quarantines, owing to the cotton crop beginning to move. Taken as a whole, collections have improved, money is easy, though shipments to the country still continue large. Railway tonnage offering is very heavy; it is noted that enough cars to move coal to the lakes cannot be obtained in the Pittsburg district. Labor is well employed, and additional reports of a scarcity of help come from widely separated points.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 21 number 173 against 188 last week, 263 in the like week of 1904, 185 in 1903, 172 in 1902 and 197 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 30 as against 32 last week and 27 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 26.—Close.—Wheat ruled easier on lower cables and reports that the French crop showed a yield of forty million bushels more than last year. Trade was listless. Receipts northwest were heavy. There was no support apparent during the first hour. Winnipeg reported 733 cars today.

Never was the market narrower. Demand was slow. Offerings dwindled to almost nothing and closing was consequently weak, with options fractionally lower.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,493,000 bushels, against 1,285,000 a week ago and 1,254,000 a year ago; shipments were 685,000 bushels, against 444,000 and 599,000.

Corn was easier. Trade was dull. Prices showed a few fractional changes. Cables were bearish. Some shorts were selling. Market seemed to possess fair absorptive powers. Receipts were large. Closing was weak. Profit-taking was influenced by a fine weather map. Primary corn receipts were 590,000 bushels, against 706,000 a week ago and 550,000 a year ago; shipments were 714,000 bushels, against 335,000 and 524,000.

Oats were steady, though prices opened a fraction easier for the futures. Demand was narrow. Offerings were slow. Receipts were large. Prices eased off, following the selling out of a big line in Chicago.

Though receipts were heavy in clover seed, prices ruled firm. Receipts are so placed that little seed reaches the open market. Undertone was decidedly buoyant. Closing was firm. Some buying orders helped the market substantially.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 26.	Close Sept. 25.
Wheat—					
Cash	85	85	85	85	85¼
Sept.	85	85	85	85	85¼
Dec.	86¼	86⅝	86	86⅛	86⅝
May	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	88⅞
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	56½	57
Sept.	56½	56¾	53½	56½	56½
Dec.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	44⅝
May	*44⅜	44¾	44⅛	44¼	44¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	29⅜	30
Sept	30	30	29⅜	29⅝	30
Dec	*30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30¾	30⅞
May	32⅝	32¾	32⅛	32¼	32⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.05	7.00
Oct.	7.02	7.07	7.02	7.07	7.02
Dec.	*6.92	7.00	6.92	7.00	6.92
Jan.	6.97	7.02	6.97	7.02	6.95
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	67½	68
No. 3	....	....	....	64½	65
Timothy—					
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.65	1.65
Alsike—					
Aug.	....	....	....	7.60	7.60

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept.	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	90¼
Dec.	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	90
May	....	....	....	90¾	91
Corn—					
Sept.	59	59	58½	53½	59
Dec.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
May	....	....	....	50¼	50¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	83¼	83¼	83	83	82¼
May	86¼	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	86¼
Sept.	....	....	....	82¼	....

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	82¾	82⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	82½	82⅞
May	....	....	....	85⅝	85⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept., old	....	....	....	83	82¾
Sept., new	....	....	....	80¾	79⅞
May	....	....	....	78¾	78¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	84⅜	84½	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛
Dec.	85¼	85⅜	84⅜	85¼	85¼
May	87¼	87¼	86¾	86⅝	87¼
Corn—					
Sept. new	52⅜	53